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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

For LATEST MARVELS in FILM PRODUCTION Come to the
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Telephone 3400.

VOL. V NO. 46 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 619,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
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BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
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BROACH—Hafijudin G.
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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Cebu	Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

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THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

V. the Sign of
GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

THE
TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150°

Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of rich latest Artistic designed made-to-order teak and blackwood, and carved household furniture, rich sweet-toned English ebonized Grand Cottage Piano with automatic changing tunes by George Russel, London, rich Louis Pattern complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich artistic sideboards, and folding screen, revolving roll top office table, rich book cases, rich mahoganized automatic sliding dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, rich almirahs, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale) rich artistic designed made-to-order teak and blackwood and carved household furniture such as mahoganized automatic sliding dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, rich made-to-order mirror back sideboards, rich mirror back dinner waggons rich Louis pattern silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich artistic folding screen, very rich drawing room book case drawing room silver cabinets, corner cabinets, mahoganized revolving roll top office table, full compassed automatic changing tunes grand cottage piano by George Russel, London, rich teapoys, mirrored hat stands, rich blackwood, carved wardrobes, rich drawing room carved furniture, rich bedrooms almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top washing and dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, rich ornaments, beaded door and window chicks, rich pictures, rich glass, and porcelain ware, rich plated ware by Elkington, etc. etc.

The property of C. W. Woods, Esq., of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., including that of late M. I. Jones, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH GRADE TYPEWRITERS.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd Floor, No. 291, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. a lot of Rebuilt Remington No. 8, 10, 11, Oliver No. 3 and 5, Empire No. 1 and 2 Typewriters, (not used at all, and in appearance as bright and beautiful as brand new).

The above Typewriters are guaranteed to be in thorough working order and in adjustment as accurate as perfectly new machines complete with brand new Metal Cases and Base Boards.

Property on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1917.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionary

Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

We use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Coldi, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of teeth and mouth disease.

Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob, Madras-Rose Kewda black and yellow ghwatali and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes. AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAINRAI & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi, Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Fries and Fries, well-known manufacturers of synthetic Oils, Perfumes raw materials, essences, flavours, etc. Wanted Sub-agents for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore. For terms, etc., apply to the above Company. 6122

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by JAIN GRADUATE with bright, creditable college career, now studying law, a Jain or Bania girl in marriage. Write to Box No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7097

WANTED

WANTED—A piece of vacant land admeasuring from 100 Sq. Yds. on lease in Bombay:—Apply to Messrs. DESAI & BHUTA, No. 1, Hamam Street." 7124

REQUIRED by English Lady, young pupils, (Parsis, Hindus, or Mahomedans, girls) for tuition in English. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English, pay according to qualification; also a Customs Clerk. Apply sharp to The Agents, The NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD. 7128

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of Building construction, able to prepare plans. State previous experience and salary required. Apply Messrs. JAVERI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 7108

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER (L.C.E. or B.C.E.) to survey plots, prepare drawings and supervise Building construction in the Thana District, near a Railway Station; residence provided. State previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box No. 589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7102

WANTED,—A qualified NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Broach, on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. without allowance, with prospects of future promotion.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned:—

R. S. POREDI,
Civil Surgeon.
Broach.

Broach, 19th Feb. 1917.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.

Apply to-day at once.

WANTED.—EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for temporary employment in the Mysore Public Works Department, for a term of one year, which may for approved service be extended up to three years at the end of each year.

Officers who have retired from service may also apply, provided they are physically fit for executive duties.

Applications should be sent so as to reach on or before the 15th March 1917, stating terms and giving previous references to,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF MYSORE,
Public Works Department,
BANGALORE.

7103.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR OMNIBUS, 4 cylinders H.P. 40 to 45, maker Crossly, carrying 5 tons convertible into motor lorry. Apply for particulars to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7099.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Two BUNGALOWS, Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co., P. B. 135, Bombay. 7098

TO BE LET Colaba Godown No. 200 for full pressed bales. For particulars apply—

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
17, Elphinstone Circle.

7068

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CITY OF PARIS" from LIVERPOOL NOW IN BOMBAY.

OWING to an outbreak of fire on board the above vessel while loading at home the consignees are hereby asked to note that they must sign the Average Bond declaring the value of their consignments and pay a deposit of 1 per cent as contribution towards General Average before delivery order can be granted.

EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Killick, Nixon & Co.,
Agents.

Home Street,
Bombay, 21st February, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given to Mr. MATHURADAS VISSANJI KHIMJI, of 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, by our client, Bai MANIBAI, widow of Sheth Laxmidas Haridas is from this day cancelled.

Dated the 19th of February, 1917.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Attorneys for Bai Manibai,
widow of Sheth Laxmidas Haridas.

7127

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between CAWASJI SORABJI DAROOWALA, MERWANJI BARJORJI UMRIGAR and our client DADABHAI SORABJI MADAN who carried on business as merchants and commission agents under the name and style of Messrs. Kooma and Co. was, so far as concerned the said Dadabhai Sorabji Madan, dissolved by mutual consent on and from the 28th day of July, 1916, from which date the said Dadabhai Sorabji Madan retired from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Cawasji Sorabji Daroowala and Merwanji Barjorji Umrigar alone, who have continued to carry on the said business in the sme name.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Dadabhai Sorabji Madan.

7126

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KATRAK and DARA N. MIRZA, Executors of the last will of the late Nusserwanji Daraji Mirza, have contracted with our client Mr. Nathoomal Shorimal for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Girgaon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate right title, interest or claim in to or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale lease, under lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, at the expiration of the said period the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Girgaon or Breach Candy Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 18 New Nos. 93 and 99 Old survey Nos. 429 and New survey Nos. 7629, 7630 with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and collector of the rates and taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 259 and 160 and street Nos. 567-569 and 571 Girgaon Road and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Dwarkanath Juggonath, on the West by the Breach Candy or Girgaon Road, on the North by the property of Ballajee Raghoba and on the South by the property of Manecjee Pallonjee.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1917.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7125

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE TEST"
"THE TEST"
A Vivid Social Drama
A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS
featuring a new Cinema Star
JANE GREY
Further series of the great Comedian
WIFFLES
SEE! SEE! SEE!
"WIFFLES SMILE"
"WIFFLES SMILE"
Then YOU will smile and
EVENTUALLY ROAR.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
NEXT MONDAY 26th FEB.
For a Few Nights Only
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
Wolseley Charles Famous Company
"THE SCAMPS"
"THE SCAMPS"
In their popular Vaudeville
ENTERTAINMENT
PRICES AS USUAL.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
SUNDAY, 4th MARCH.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi & Dhobi Talao Tram Junction
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME USUALLY EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful historical four-reel drama
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA"
which by special request will be shown till Friday 23rd instant.
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
UNPARALLELLED SUCCESS
OF
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
Presented by
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
DE LUXE
DAILY.
AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
EVERY ITEM
IN THE
NEW PROGRAMME
A REVELATION.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Re. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.

BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT ROSE & CO.'S

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT SATURDAY! NEXT SATURDAY!

EMPIRE CINEMA BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE PAR EXCELLENCE.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE SCREEN!
The Masterpiece of the world's most celebrated Author
"THE LIGHT (A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY) THAT FAILED."
Rudyard Kipling, India's own particular Genius, and one of the world's greatest writers and poets has at last been persuaded by PATHE to allow his dramatic masterpiece
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"
which have been read and seen and played by millions all over the world to be produced on the screen. Two famous Dramatic Stars.
JOSE COLLINS and ROBERT EDESON
play the parts of "BESSIE" and "DICK HELDAR" in the "Light that Failed."
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."
There has been in modern times no more successful novel and the name of
RUDYARD KIPLING
is a household word. The Screen story is MAGNIFICENT. Following the lines of the novel it holds one with breathless intensity till the last scene.
THE VERY MENTION OF THIS GREAT FILM SHOULD SET YOU TINGLING WITH CURIOSITY TO SEE IT.
NEXT SATURDAY AT
THE EMPIRE
which shows the pick of the world's masterpieces,

WEST END CINEMA
A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
THE POWERFUL DRAMA
THE LOVE GIRL
TELLING THE TALE OF A POOR GIRL'S HARDSHIPS AND HOW HER WONDERFUL COURAGE SURMOUNTED THEM.
THE LOVE GIRL
FEATURING
ELLA HALL
THE GREATEST JUVENILE ACTRESS ON THE SCREEN.
COME TO-NIGHT
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST END CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6 p.m. Twice nightly 9-30 p.m.
TO-DAY 6 p.m. Twice nightly 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the world famous Conjuror.
CHUNG LING SOO
In a Performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN Supported by
VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRES
TO-NIGHT A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE HUMAN VOLCANO, THE GIRL IN A BOX, ALLADIN'S LAMP
THE MYSTIC ORANGE TREE, THE BIRTH OF FLOWERS
NEW VARIETIES! EVERY ARTIST IN NEW VAUDEVILLE
TO-NIGHT AT 6 P.M.! TO-NIGHT AT 6 P.M.
COMPLETE CONJURING MATINEE! 2 HOURS BAFFLING MYSTICISM
LAST FEW NIGHTS! LAST FEW NIGHTS!!
HALF PRICE MATINEE next Saturday and Sunday at 6;
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT IS OUR GALA NIGHT
and
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 To-night 10 p.m.
Presents
MISS VIVIAN
MISS VIVIAN
MISS VIVIAN
The greatest of all lady sharpshooters in her Sensational and Astounding Novelty Acts.
C. MORRIS
C. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
The Popular star in a repertoire of new and up-to-date Songs.
Above Vaudeville Novelties will be intercepted by
A BRILLIANT LONDON Production
A THREE PART DRAMA:
THE GOLDEN COBRA
THE GOLDEN COBRA
THE GOLDEN COBRA
A Tale of Indian Mystery Powerfully Portrayed
And
Our Special
KEYSTONE COMEDY.
Follow the Crowd
TO-NIGHT TO THE GAIETY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

DR. BOROVSKY'S BOROLIN.

A household remedy which won the Grand Prix and is used by European royalties.

Here is one out of thousands of unsolicited testimonials:—

"I have used your phenomenal remedy, Borolin, only for three weeks, and am perfectly astonished at the result. Until 1904 I was Commandant of a Battalion, but through acute gout had to be pensioned. Since then I have tried every cure without result, until I came upon the divine gift in the form of Borolin, and after three weeks' usage I am not only healthy, but feel myself at least ten years younger. I cannot find words to thank you for this wonderful medicine. I wish heavenly blessings for you for inventing this cure for the suffering mankind, and recommend the same to my fellow-sufferers.

MAJOR EUGEN BENARD."

To be had of all the chemists or direct from the Importer:

M. Z. AKMAL,
298, BAZAR ROAD, BANDRA, BOMBAY
Rs. 1/4 and 2/4 per bottle.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD;
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Feb. 20th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,630
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,600
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	6,000
Mid. Americans	11.12+32
Egyptian F. G. F.	22.45+50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	16.17+14
May	16.34+14
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
February	10.68
Feb.-March	10.65
March-April	10.62
April-May	10.53
May-June	10.56 +8
June-July	10.50
July-Aug.	10.45
Aug.-Sept.	10.32
Sept.-Oct.	9.99
Oct.-Nov.	9.76+7
Nov.-Dec.	9.67 +8
Dec.-Jan.	9.61
Jan.-Feb.	9.55 +5
Feb.-Mar.	9.65

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price
February	10.66+6
Feb.-March	10.60 +5
March-April	10.53+8
April-May	10.48+1
May-June	10.41—1
June-July	10.34—3
July-Aug.	10.10
Aug.-Sept.	9.78 —4
Sept.-Oct.	9.65
Oct.-Nov.	9.55
Nov.-Dec	9.50—3
Dec.-Jan.	9.46 —4
Jan.-Feb	
Feb.-Mar	9.46

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

	To-day's price.
March	20.98+16
May	19.80 +25
July	19.65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8.27
" " Fully Good	8.45
" " Fine	8.72
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.92
" " Fully Good	9.10
" " Fine	9.35 +30
" Broach Good	10.19
" " Fully Good	10.47
" " Fine	10.55
" Scinde Good	8.12
" " Fully Good	8.30
" " Fine	8.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York March	16.16+30
" May	16.34+34
Spot Cotton at New York	16.30+35
" " New Orleans	Nominal.
Futures at New Orleans March	15.97+33
" May	15.91+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	78⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:— Steady.	
Discount. Bank of England rate 5½ per cent since 18th Ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	5 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	5 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Gemols 23 %	5½+½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	43 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½+½
Government Securities 3 %	55½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 19th

3½% 1925—1928	86¼+¼
4½% 1925—1945	Not quoted.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 19th

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—42½ lbs. Afloat paid	89/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Quoted Afloat	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Feroszepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Nominal	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers. Scarce	111
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Not offered Nominal	115

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£145½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	140
Copper Brazers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Glass.— Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar	22/6
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/3 to 2/3½

K H KABBUR & Co.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.
DEALERS IN
COLOURS and CHEMICALS
OF STANDARD QUALITY.
SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
HEAD OFFICE: MANCHESTER. TEL. No. 3642. Tele Address: "CHEMICOLOR"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The market opened very steady in the bazar with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 395/8 and advanced to Rs. 396/8 but closed at Rs. 394/8.

At Colaba the market opened easier on jobbers selling and declined to 393/4. In other qualities very little business is reported.

Ready Cotton is in poor demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach at 393/8.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal at 286/7.
M. G. Khamgaum Akola at 368.

7129

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21st

Description.		Jan 1917	Delivery. Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	396	—	
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	405/6	400/1	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	—	288	—	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	—	296	—	290/00
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	290/90
Sind Panjab.	Fine M.G	—	—	—	280/00
Khan./Akola	Fine M.G.	—	374	—	345/65
Killich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	344/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	350/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	355/80
Nagpore.	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	365/80
Hingt./Wardha.	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	365/85
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	—	360	—	335/45
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	—	330	—	305/15
Khandwa Sarawad	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	300/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	335/45
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nemler,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	400/20
Mathio.	Fine M.G	—	—	—	340/50
Mathia.	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	330/40
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	—
Goozupta	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns	Good H.G.	—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	303	294	284	—	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	—	295	285	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	296	286	—	Ready
	—	295	285	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	348	318	—	Ready
	—	356	328	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	342	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	362	—	Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	852	337	—	Ready
	—	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg. Karanja(M.G.)	—	357	340	—	Ready
	—	371	354	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	—	354	337	—	Ready
	—	368	351	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Dhamangaum	—	359	342	—	Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.)	—	373	356	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	362	347	—	Ready
	—	376	360	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Nagpore	—	366	349	—	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	—	380	363	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	367	350	—	Ready
	—	382	365	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Broach (M.G.)	—	402	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
	—	399	—	394	1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	390	375	—	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	380	365	—	Ready
Mattia (M.G.)	—	345	335	—	Ready
	—	347	333	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	405	April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	410	April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	403	May/June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	393	May/June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	415	AprN/May 1917
	—	—	—	417	April/May1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 21st:—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 9 9	6 11 6
" White Cawnpore 70-35	46 0 9	6 11 6
" Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 12 9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 9	7 2 9
" Brown Cawapore	6 8 9	6 14 9
" Yellow Cawapore	6 10 0	7 0 9
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 15 9	9 6 0
" Brown Thin	8 10 9	9 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	48 0 9	9 4 9
" Gajar 75.25	46 0 9	9 0 9
" Black	44 0 9	8 12 9
" Gajar 50.50	40 0 9	8 8 9
Poppyseed, White	7 4 9	7 14 9
Groundnuts	43 0 9	— —
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	33 0 0	5 2 0
Arandia	36 8 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 6 ½	
Linseed May	10 1 0	
Linseed Sept.	10 9 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet as sundries are selling.

English Bar Gold 25 nominal.
Shield Sovereign 16-6.
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-13.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 92-5.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 92-11.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged but there are more Bills offering and Banks are buying against cover only.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1-4 7-32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1-4 9-32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1-4 19-32.
3 Months' Sight Francs 194½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong 168.
30 days' Sight Shanghai 260.
60 days' Sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

5½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 97.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

The markets for Mill shares opened quite steady owing to the reports that most of the Mills are about to pay good dividends but later on the market declined a little and closed fairly steady. The market will not be influenced to a great extent at present till the coming budget is known.

Standards were placed at prices varying from from 1470/1450. Madhawjis from 1555 to from 1470/1450. Madhawjis from 1555 to from 198½ to 195. Indian Bleaching from 260 to 255. Indore Malwa from 340 to 330. Pearls from 440 to 432½. Simplex from 635 to 627½.

Tata Iron ordys were quoted from 222/8 to 217/8 Ex-right and 270 to 262/8 Cum right and Defds from 915 to 905.

Katni ordys were steady at 242/8. Defds at 810.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at 41. Central India Mining at 47/8. Bombay Trams at 305 and Bombay Burmas at 965.

Alcocks declined to 935. Tata Hydros were quiet at 1100.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div ½ p.s.	Quotations next to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18¾	320
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14¾	395
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8¾	73
Bank of Bombay	500	—	15¾	1,450
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16¾	1,590
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7½	X. D. 80
Bank of Madras	500	do.	13¾	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	—	5¾	37
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 50	50	—	6¾	33
Standard Bk. { O 50 P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil	30
	100	do.	Nil.	35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	$			
Chartered Bank	50	Oct.-April	15¾	360
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5¾	60
Mercantile Bank $ 125 A	25	—	10¾	533
125 B	25	—	10¾	533½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	35¾	580
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16¾	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	46	875
Bhimsai Cotton Mill	100	—	—	240
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	—	200
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	—	21	910
Bombay United	250	—	20	680
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	11	197½
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,100
Central India F	500	May-Nov.	5¾	X. D 687½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Colaba Land& Mill	700	—	5.	1,200
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 90	340
Crescent	100	April	—	190
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	347½
David	250	do.	10	200
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	13	170
Emperor Edward	500	—	25	650
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	640
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Gold Mohur	500	—	25	480
Globe	100	—	Nil.	nom. 40
Hindustan	1,000	—	50.	525
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	255
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	25	490
Indo-China Mfg.,	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	337½
Jamshed Manufg	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Balco	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	950
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,025
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	700
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,340
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	50	1,392½
Maurus United	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,750
Manockjee Petit	1,000	star.-Sept	Nil.	1,400
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	65
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	40	2,300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 640
New Great Eastern	500	—	4	150
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	940
Pearl	250	—	10	42½
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	385
Sassoon Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	1,200
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	Rs.100	—	Nil.	83
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	647½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	40	1,450
Sun	250	May-Nov.	5	250
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	250
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,600
Tata Mill { O. P.	500	400	—	526
	500	400	25½	370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	30	1,470
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	100
Vishnu Cotton { O. P.	500	—	35	600
	500	—	7½	680
Western India	1,000	—	25	X. D. 570
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8¾	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½	110
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	5½	150
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	7½	607
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½	Par 508
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4½	100
*Dmnd—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½	86
Gujarat Railway	100	Jan.-June	9¾	92
Hosur to Hoab Ry.	100	do.	4¾	114
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4¾	82
Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4½	83
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100	100	May-Nov.	4½	98
Sialkot Narowal Ry. Rs. 75	100	Apl.-Oct.	4¾	109
*Sind Light Rly.	100	July-Dec.	7½	145
Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6¾	525
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	6½	103

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	May.	250	850
Albert Karrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	950
Breul's Cawapore	200	Aug.	6	100
Bellary Press	275	—	15	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	475	Nov.	25	800
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	120
Harvey and Sahapat	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M.	250	—	—	140
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Ging & P. Co. Ltd.	1,000	—	7½	645
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	8¾	500
Khamgaum	125	Sept.	Nil.	135
Mahmudpura Gin.	200	—	7½	100
Mahwa	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug	15	310
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	45	1,000
New Motwali Co.	500	Nov.	30	715
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	440
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	760
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	500	Oct.	15	325
Vatkart D.F.Co., Ld.	500	Sept.	20	490
Vardwan, G.F.	150	—	—	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	915
Ali-India U. Co. Rs. 50	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Ramanika	5	—	Rs. 2	7
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	80
Badham Pile	70	June —	5	X-D 95
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	—	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile	80	—	—	100
Brl. Burma Pat	6	Mar.-Oct.	5½	5
Bo. Burma T Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H-T.	960
B. Electric Sup. and T. Co. Ltd.	510	Feb.-Aug.	6¾	175
	40	..	7½	307½
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	500	..	Rs. 2	30
Bombay Flour Mill	400	Jan.-Aug.	100	1,540
Bo. Land& Building	250	..	25	280
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	13¾	270
	250	Feb.-Oct.	6¾	X-D 275
Bundi Cement Co.	10	New Co. —	Nil.	20
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	500	April	5	42
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	200	Dec.-Jan.	20	328
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	0	130
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	900	..	42½	325
The Eastern Dkn. Chemical Co.	21	Nil.	Nil.	13
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	Nil.	Nil.	35
	250	—	Nil.	267½
	100	—	Rs. 8	237½
	40	—	Nil.	310
Katni Cement { O. D. P.	100	—	7¾	168
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	6¾	15
	100	Dec.-July.	7½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co { O. Old 10 New Issue 75 P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7½	80
	250	March.	7½	215
	100	Oct.-July.	10	100
John Roberts & Co.	50	Oct.	10¾	55
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	200	July	Rs. 16	195
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	..	Nil.	100
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	100	July	15	80
Marden & Co.	100		Rs. 15	80
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	—	4½	200
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	7½	nom. 38
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	—	65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 56	200	May	30¾	450
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Rs. 9	215
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	11½	720
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Rs. 1	41
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	nom. 55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	75	Sept.	15¾	X.D. 217½
	50	Sept.	185¾	X.D. 910
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,00	Mar.-Sept.	6¾	100
	1,00	Jan.	5¾	X.D 1,160
	1,00	Jan.	4¾	„ 920
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	1,000	April Oct.	5½	5%prem
Thacker & Co.	5	May	20¾	200
Telephone Co.	50	—	Rs. 5	185

THE ARAB STEAMERS LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is well nigh ten months since the above Company is before the public eye. After the mishap of April last it has again given birth to a balance sheet. Its exact worth will be known on the 26th instant. It will, however, not be inopportune to examine for a moment whether and in what respect does it bear a resemblance of its predecessor.

For the year 1915 the Company showed an earning of Rs. 26,70,660 whereas in the course of the year it shows Rs. 4,86,538 by way of net earning. If, therefore, the earning given in the balance sheet of 1915 was net the Company's earning capacity has diminished by over 500 per cent.

Then, again, turning to the depreciation account what do we find? In the balance sheet for 1915 fleet is put down at Rs. 11,97,388-2-7 less depreciation written off to date Rs. 2,53,249-0-8, net credit as Rs. 9,44,139-1-11; but this year again the property has been put down to Rs. 11,97,388-2-7 and depreciation has been put down as Rs. 7,53,249-0-8, leaving the value of the 4 steamers at Rs. 4,44,139-1-11, although in the report the Directors state "they are pleased to be able to report that the Company's steamers are now in good condition considering their age. . ." May one inquire what is the basis on which these depreciation calculations are made? What is the reason for the boats requiring a provision for, so huge a depreciation? Again when did the Company's furniture receive such damage that its value has depreciated by nearly 2/3 of the cost in the course of one year?

The managing agents this time appear to have been most charitable and philanthropic towards the Company and its shareholders. Sir, I would challenge anyone to point out from the balance-sheet that they have charged a single pie for their remuneration, nor do they seem to have incurred any cost for running the fleet. Is it with this philanthrophy that they propose to pay a dividend five times the one they offered to pay ten months ago?

If you do not want to state in the balance sheet what your gross earnings have been, what your expenditure has been under different heads, what you have paid for the repairs from the right hand to the left and what is the office establishment and remuneration of your managing agents why have they the mockery of publishing a balance sheet at all? Is that the balance sheet that the impotent Company's law requires to be circulated among the shareholders? The Chairman in his report says "During the year they invited a gentleman to join a Board." Is that the function of the Board of the shareholders? What occasion had the Board for the same? Could they not even get together their servile majority to put in a directorate?

I shall be glad if some professional accountants will kindly enlighten the public and the shareholders as to whether they have even seen or come across a balance-sheet which does not specify gross earnings and expenditures under different heads and the agents' remuneration, not even the staff wages or the wages of the crew employed? What is the value of such a document either to the shareholders or to the public?—Yours etc.,

"SHAREHOLDER."

BOMBAY MILITARY MEDICAL STORES DEPOT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that in these days, when so much is said and written of the urgent need for war economy, some of the Government departments should encourage extravagance. As for instance, I shall here dwell upon the practice and policy which is at present current in the "Bombay Military Medical Stores Department." When this department was opened, Col. Matthews was in charge, and he persued a policy which ensured economy. During the time he remained in charge of this department he used to purchase some Unani and Ayurvedic Swadeshi ointments and medicines, which were of high quality and of proven efficacy and for which exorbitant prices were asked for by foreign competitors, Col. Matthews, thus not only effected a substantial amount of saving but also encouraged Swadeshi enterprize. But the policy of this department has undergone a great change, since Col. Matthews left it, on his transfer to Lahore. This department now does not purchase, any kind of Swadeshi ointment or medicine. Formerly in the time of Col. Matthews this department also purchased a large number pairs of arm-crutches and medicine-boxes from Indian merchants but now the sole monopoly for the supply of these arm-crutches and medical boxes, is given away to one single European firm. Sir, this change of policy, which this department has now adopted is not only unbusiness-like, but also unjust as it ignores the rights and privileges of Indian merchants, who had so far given satisfaction to this department, and by whose loyal help much economy was effected in these directions.

Sir, it is hardly necessary for me to add that, in these days and in the near future, the need for strict economy is much greater, than ever before. Great and responsible statesmen both at Home and here have times out of number tried and are still trying to bring this truth home to the people of the British Empire and not without success. Strict economy,—stricter than before,—is now observed in almost all the Government departments both at Home and here, and it is a pity that in times like this the Bombay Military Medical Store Department should persue a policy which is not only unbusiness-like, but which is politically also unsound.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.,

The marriage took place on Tuesday at Christ Church of the daughter of Mr. Mcgregor, Traffic Manager O. and R. Railway to Mr. Thomas Kemp of the 9th Gurkhas. There was a large reception at the residence of the bride's parents afterwards. Both the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Gough, of the 2nd Gurkhas are recipients of the Military Cross.

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 21.

Light precipitation occurred at few stations—in Kashmir, extreme south of the peninsula and Assam.

The temperature has fallen in North-east India but continues unusually high in North-west India.

Forecast:—A fall of rain or snow along the western Himalayas and of rain in North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature remains higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature has fallen but is still in excess in Central India West and at the inland stations of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen but is still in slight excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in exxcess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression is central to day over Bikaner but it has decreased in intensity. Although the deficiency of pressure was a third of an inch at Jacobabad yesterday, no precipitation of importance has occured in the reporting area. Temperature is in exess to the north of latitude 23 deg. N.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m 11 a.m. 9 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs.	29.831 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.5 „
Deg Point	68.8 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.748 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.5 „
Minimum do.	71.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE.NW.WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	164 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and eights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	21	m 10 59	28 2	21	m 5 6	16 11
		11 32a	20 3		5 58	14 10
Thur.	22	m 11 47	29 1	22	m 5 38	15 8
					5 44a	14 10
Fri.	23	m 0 10	30 0	23	m 6 16	14 13
		0 32a	29 6		6 26a	15 0
Sat.	24	m 0 46	30 3	24	m 6 54	14 6
		1 16a	29 5		7 7a	16 2
Sun.	25	m 1 22	29 7	25	m 7 33	14 9
		1 48	28 9		7 47a	17 4
Mon.	26	m 1 59	28 9	26	m 8 15	15 4
		2 28a	27 8		8 28a	18 10
Tues.	27	m 3 37	27 2	27	m 8 54	16 4
		3 40a	26 6		9 15a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise:	Sunset.
„ 21 (Wednesday)	„

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 16th of Shehrevar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 30th of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Hindu: 15th of Magh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7. 4m.; Sunset: 42m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public meeting to protest against order passed by Punjab Government against Mr. B. G. Tilak, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Fort, 4-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohomarah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post.

SATURDAY, February 24.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Feb. 22.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Tuesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

"C" and "D" Troops.—Riding School at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant. Dress.—Drill Order.

Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis, (I. A.) at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE.

Registration.—Members are requested to note that they must register personally at the Police Headquarters before March 2nd, 1917.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 21.

No. 29. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 19th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. J. W. Hayward.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. P. Power.
No. 30. Parades:—
Thursday 22nd 7 a.m. at Headquarters recruits 15pr. B. L. gun drill.
7 p.m. at Headquarters D. R. F. Class.
Friday 23rd 7 a.m. at Headquarters recruits squad drill and Rifle exercises.
7 a.m. at Headquarters 15pr. B. L. gun teams.
7 p.m. at Headquarters Dummy Loader and Fuze Setting
7 p.m. at Headquarters D. R. F. Class.
No. 58. Strength:—
No. 1644 A/Br. E. G. Taylor is transferred from Supernumerary List to Active List from 5-2-17 and posted to "D" Sub-Section, No. 2 Coy., B.V.A., as Supernumerary A/Br.
No. 39. Transfers:—
No. 1824 Gnr. E. C. Taylor, No. 1 Coy., B.V.A., is transferred to E. B. Coy., B.V.A., from 19-2-17.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery Rifle Club.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Sunday 25th instant 7-30 a.m. At Colaba.
Open to all members of Army, Navy, and Volunteer Corps
Entrance Fee Annas Eight.
Entries limited to Three.
Sights as recognised by the I.V.R.A.
Slings, Regulation Length.
Refreshments may be purchased on the range.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 21.

189. Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-30 p.m.
"E" Company will parade at the Engineering College on Wednesdays at 5-30 p.m.
190. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5-30 p.m.
191. First Aid.—The First Aid Class will be held at Headquarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 p.m.
192. Miniature range.—Minature Rifle Club, Wednesday, 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m. Officers Revolver Competition, Friday 23rd, and Saturday 24th at 6 a.m.
193. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at Headquarters on Friday 9th March, 1917, at 5-45 p.m. Dress, Uniform.
194. Military service.—All members of the Corps resident in Poona Collectorate who are European British Subjects and are not Government servants or Railway employees should apply to Headquarters at once for Form A of the Registration ordinance 1917.
Members are reminded that they must register by 2nd March, 1917.
195. Extract.—The following extract from Brigade orders dated 20th instant is republished for information:—
Saluting. 285.—The attention of officers is directed to King's Regulations, paragraph 1787 which is repeated for easy reference:—
"All officers will salute their seniors before addressing them on duty or on parade, when in uniform they will salute with the right hand, in the manner prescribed for soldiers. Officers, except when their swords are drawn, are to return the salutes of junior officers and of soldiers. A salute made to two or more officers will be returned by the senior only."
2. (a) Attention of all ranks is drawn to Infantry Training 1914 pages 24 and 25.
(b) When two or more men walking together pass an officer they will all salute, time being taken from the man nearest the officer.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting which was to be held on 24th instant is postponed to Tuesday the 27th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.)

MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON MR. TILAK.

A public meeting will be held this evening under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, to protest against the order passed by the Punjab Government under the Defence of India Act, prohibiting Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak from entering their province. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. G. S. Arundale will be among the speakers.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Krishna Keshow, a Hindu boy, aged fifteen years, an apprentice boiler-maker, residing at Bhoiwada. It appeared that on account of the Mahashivratri holdiday the deceased and others proceeded to have a bath in the sea at Chowpatti. Whilst he was crossing the road near the Wilson College, he was knocked down and run over by a motor car belonging to Mr. Padamsey Bhanji and driven by Runchhor Shiba. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission. Witnesses stated that the car was on the proper side of the road, was going slowly, that the horn was blown and that the deceased suddenly rushed from the footpath and came in front of the car, and that that caused the accident.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the liver and other injuries which the deceased received by being accidentally run over by a motor car, and that the deceased contributed to the accident by rushing from the footpath to the road suddenly.

WOMAN'S DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Taibai, a woman, aged about twenty-two years.

In consequence of information received on Tuesday night that some persons were preparing to take to the cremation ground the body of the deceased under suspicious circumstances, Inspector O'Brien proceeded the Duncan Road Cross Lane, where he saw the body of the deceased on a bier outside her house in the road. He arrested a Pathan named Mirza, his wife Mariam and another woman, named Holeema, who had taken the body from the house. It is alleged that the deceased lived in a house on the first floor of a chawl in Duncan Road Cross Lane, Mirza and his wife living on the same floor. Mirza, who did business as a money lender, had lent some money and ornaments to the deceased. She left the places on the night of the 19th instant, but Mirza brought her back the same night and it is further alleged took her upstairs. Subsequently the body was found under the circumstances mentioned above.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination, said he found two ribs on the right and one on the left side of the deceased fractured, many large bruises almost all over the body and eighteen distinct wheals as of blows from a cane on the back and shoulders. Death was due to these injuries. There was a swelling below the abdomen and thighs, which were burns of lunar caustic.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE SCREEN.

The enterprising house of Pathe has at last induced the famous author to allow his novel and play "The Light That Failed" to be adopted to the Cinema and its first showing at the Empire Cinema next Saturday, should set thousands of lovers of his work tingling with curiosity.

This film should become famous all over the world. Founded on Rudyard Kipling's story of the same name, it is in five parts, and features Jose Collins and Robert Edeson. The settings which allow for the introduction of many striking pictorial effects, are in keeping with the scenes described in the book, and the story as a whole is closely followed. Particularly effective are the scenes of the campaign in the Soudan, when Dick Heldar receives the wound which eventually destroys his eyesight. The illustrations frequently introduced of the childhood of Dick and Maisie are full of charm and shown with excellent effect. Mr. Robert Edeson gives a powerful study of the unhappy painter, and receives capable support from a well-chosen company. The production is on an elaborate scale, and in every technical detail must be regarded as a film of first-class importance.

CHUNG LING SOO.

At the Excelsior Theatre to-day at 6 p.m. an interesting all-conjuring matinee will be given by Chung Ling Soo when he will introduce several new and startling illusions.

It has always been a practice with Mr. Soo, to give a special conjuring matinee when appearing at the London halls and this has always proved so popular that the management have decided to give local patrons this opportunity of seeing him at his best in a complete show.

The usual performance with vaudeville acts will be held at nine thirty.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your leader in to-day's "Chronicle" on the Small Causes Court, I had the misfortune to be present in the Acting Chief Judge's Court when the scandalous scene referred to by you took place and I must say that Mr. Chitre's insinuation against Mr. Billimoria was highly offensive. Mr. Bilimoria's questions to the arguing pleader were perfectly natural and such as are daily asked by the High Court Judges with a view to arrive at the truth. The public has known Mr. Billimoria for years, and has always respected him for his wide knowledge, his critical acumen, his impartiality and his open-mindedness. The whole of Bombay wishes Mr. Billimoria's eminently successful career on the Bench to continue for many years still to come.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

Bandra 20 February, 1917.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

In connection with the above tennis tournament, the following matches were played yesterday:—

SINGLES.

R. D. England beat Liladhar 6—1, 6—1; Shete beat Kibblewhite 6—2, 6—4; Mehandale beat Jeejeebhoy 6—3, 7—5; Capt. Ali Raza beat Chief of Manavadar 6—2, 6—3; Naoroji beat Calvocoressi 6—3, 6—2; Reed beat Shirgaoker 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Whitney beat Brough 6—4, 6—3; Dewraj Urs beat Kees 6—1, 8—6; Abdul Nabi won 1st set and Wassoodeo retired; Sunder Rao beat Harwood 7—5, 8—6; and Chinmulgund beat Rahimtoola 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES.

Chief of Manavadar and Ranja Rao beat Gupta and Visram 7—5, 6—0.
Fyzee and Chinmulgund W. O.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Jukes and Mr. Jukes beat Mrs. Lindberg and Mr. Burn 8—6, 6—2.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

Court No. 1, England v. Gupta (at 5-15).
Court No. 2, Ranja Rao v. Whitney (at 4-45).
Court No. 4, Reid v. Shete (5-15).
Court No. 5, Wagle v. Dewraj Urs (5-15).
Court No. 6, Naoroji v. Capt. Ali Raza (5-15).
Court No. 2, Lady Tata and Ranga Rao v. Mrs. Reynolds and G. Fisher (5-30).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 5, Irwin v. Fox (at 5-15).
Court No. 6, Fyzee v. Abdul Nabi (at 5-15).
Court No. 7, Mehandale v. Chinmulgund (at 5-15).

ARRESTED ON THE RACE COURSE.

BLUE-JACKET CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Headington charged Thomas Ewing alias Charles Jones, a blue jacket wireless operator, with theft of a gold watch and chain with a gold mohur pendant, valued at Rs. 320. It was alleged that Mr. H. P. Howes, master of the s. s. India, had met the accused and invited him to his ship on the 19th instant. The next morning he missed the property mentioned above and he suspected the accused. On Tuesday afternoon at the Races Mr. Howes was introduced to Inspector Favel of the C. I. D., to whom he mentioned his loss and suspicion. Mr. Favel recollected that he had seen on the course a blue jacket wearing a gold chain. He searched for him and eventually found him and arrested him. The watch and chain were found on the person of the accused and the gold coin was subsequently recovered from a money-lender to whom the accused had sold it for Rs. 22. It was further alleged that the accused had absented himself from the 8th instant from one of his Majesty's ships and that he had been in imprisonment for twelve months out of his twenty-four months' service.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant asked the Court to allow him to present Rs. 150 to Inspector Favel as a reward.

The Magistrate said he would send the amount to the Commissioner of Police to pay to Mr. Favel.

TICKET COLLECTOR FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Mazagon, presided over by Mr. Dostmahomed Peermahomed, one Ratanchan Hirachand, a student, charged James Barry, a ticket collector at the Victoria Terminus, with hurt and insult on the 3rd instant. It was stated for the complainant that he was going to Sion on the day in question at about 5-30 p.m. and asked the lady ticket clerk at Byculla coaching office to give him the tickets; she was however talking to the accused and did not listen to the complainant, and when the complainant repeated his request she called him a stupid boy. She then gave him the ticket and while the complainant was leaving the window the accused came up to him and saying "Chalao you soor" slapped him violently on both the cheeks and pushed him. The complainant's spectacles fell down and he received a slight injury on the right eye.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Court fined him Rs. 5.

AMATEURS AT DEOLALI

Working with commendable enthusiasm for the noble cause of charity the amateur Thespians of the picturesquely surrounded Deolali Hospital Camp are deserving of the highest encomiums on their opening production in the Garrison Theatre on Monday night last of a new version of that evergreen comedy "Charley's Aunt." It has however a new name inasmuch as the possessive case has been judiciously treated by Sergt H. Leonard, of the R.A.M.C., and has blossemed forth under the guise of "The Aunt of Charley." The piece in its entirety effervesces with highly diverting dialogue and complexities and proved a first class tonic to the jaded nerves of the "boys in khaki" from the Mesopotamiam Front. The Hali, or Theatre, was literally crowded by the patients amongst whom was a sprinkling of swarthy Africans.

From start to finish their spontaneous laughter rang out and the hurricanice applause was a fitting tribute to the generally high histronic ability displayed. The general management was capably undertaken by Sergt. E. C. Barmby with the genial Sergt. Leonard as producer and Stage Director. The stage managers were Cpls. Abel and Cronow whilst the scenic effects had been admirably accomplished by Pte. W. C. Fox.

Naturally the "Pretender" was the pivot on which the whole plot evolved and "Fanny Babs" had a rollicking delineator in Sergt. Leonard whose little *bon mots* were particularly amusing. Pte. L. Knight and Asst.-Paymaster Hannan as his stoney-broke and love-sick fellow graduates were throughly at home whilst capable interpretations were given by Q. M. S. E., Land of the "Colonel," Lieut. M. Andrews of the go-ahead "Spettigue" and Sergt. E. C. Barmby of the obsequious "Brassel." The ladies (although with no intention of discourtesy mentioned last) were no less conspicuously successful. Miss S. Dobson as the lady with the tongue-twisting cognomen was distinctly successful and she had an admirable assistant in Mrs. A. Hulme. Miss G. Ford and Miss E. Bone shewed genuine ability and displayed the necessary love element with capital effect there being some envious and justifiably—feelings methinks, amongst the "bhoys" at Bab's good fortune. Between the acts some popular favourites were heartily rendered by the soldiers to the accompaniment of Pte. Walmsley, a really clever pianiste. Taking all into consideration there can be no gainsaying the fact that congratulations are deserved by "one and all" to use the Cornish motto engaged in the production of so laughable an adaptation.

MARATHA STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

DR H. H. MANN HONOURED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Maratha Students' Brotherhood, Poona, a public meeting was called in Shukrawar Peth, Poona, on Sunday, the 10th instant, to congratulate Dr. Harold H. Mann, and Rao Saheb Govindrao G. Kale, on the honour they had received from Government. The meeting was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, and was presided over by the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamath.

Mr. L. D. Thosar, Hon. Secretary of the Maratha Students' Brotherhood, Mr. P. C. Patil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Lieut. B. G. Jagtapand, Mr. V. M. Powar, Bar.-at-Law, spoke eulogising Dr. Mann's services to the Presidency, especially in the cause of agricultural improvement. As in agriculture so in society he did many things for the good of the public. The speakers expressed a desire to have men like Dr. Mann to work in the society. The speakers also alluded to the excellent work done by Rao Saheb Kale.

DR. MANN ON TWO PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT.

Dr. Mann in the course of his reply to the speeches said:—

"Nine years before I had been to Poona 17 years before I came to India and it is 44½ years since I was born. I cannot go farther. While I was a boy quite young, good many impressions were created in me and I hope if such impressions are created in the young man by his father he is sure to turn out a successful citizen. Three most important points were inculcated on my mind. Two of which are: Between men of this country and those belonging to other countries, between men poor and rich, between a white skin and a black one, there is no difference. Every man must stand for what he is worth. From the year 1898 I began to put this principle into practice and I wish that this principle will be followed by the sons, brothers and fathers of us all. It is this principle which calls me here to receive the honour. I wish that all the racial and coloured differences are done away with. The second point is: The only power which corrects us, makes wrong things right, is the power of the Lord. I find in most villages parties, one hating the other. Unless we get out of this rivalry we cannot expect to do much. We must feel that we are one. Try to think that every evil done is done to me and I could not stand quiet as long as it is there.

We meet under the auspices of the Maratha Students' Brotherhood. I expect a great future for the Maratha community. The time is coming when the Marathas will have to play an important part in the affairs of this country. India will not be in the same position after the war in which it is now. I do not want India to copy the principles of the West word by word."

Dr. Mann, as President of the Brotherhood, then announced that Messrs. Kisan and Shankar Shinde Brothers gave Rs. 200 to the Library of the Brotherhood and Rs. 25 were also given by Mr. B. P. Jagtap, L.C.E., to the Brotherhood annually.

The Rao Saheb having also suitably replied thanking the gathering, the President, addressing the meeting, said that Dr. Mann was everywhere like a spirit. He looked to all from the lowest to the highest with equal kindness of heart. In him they saw a combination of liberty, equality and fraternity. The second good quality was his fearlessness. If anything was wrong he did not fear to point out to the Government that wrong and would try his best to remove that evil. As regards Mr. Kale, if such a man was secured by each district much good to India would be done. The movement of Home Rule ought to begin in small villages at the hands of men like Mr. Kale. Long oratorial speeches on the public platform would do very little. Villages are the real units of self-Government and they ought first to be enlightened.

The proceedings terminated after votes of thanks had been passed to the President, Dr. Mann, Rao Saheb Kale and other guests present.

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj on the 18th instant at Dongri Mahajan Wadi, with Mr. D. S. Yande in the chair, resolutions were passed giving the heartiest support to the resolution, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram had moved in the Corporation on the question of free and compulsory education among the masses and urging all the members of the Corporation to lend their support to the measure. The following resolution was also passed unanimously:—

This public meeting expresses its great satisfaction at the announcement by his Excellency the Viceroy, proposing to enroll Indians in their own units for general military service for the duration of the war, and wishes the long and happy life to our Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor George V and his Excellency the Viceroy, and lastly prays that our Imperial Government should be crowned with success in this terrible World War."

WAR LOAN MEETING AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 21.

About fifty prominent people met yesterday in the Collector's office to consider the measures for making the War Loan a success. Mr. Hatch, the Collector, presided. It was suggested to the meeting by the president that committees should be formed with a view to induce people to subscribe liberally to the war loan.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, who was present at the meeting, seconded the Collector's proposal. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye suggested that persons now depositing their savings in the postal savings bank should be prevailed upon to devote their savings in part or in whole towards the loan. Mr. Kelkar pointed out the necessity of convening a similar meeting after the terms of the loan had been announced.

UNVEILING OF MR. GOKHALE'S PORTRAIT.

CEREMONY AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Sir Narayan Chandavarker unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale yesterday evening in the library of the Elphinstone College. The portrait is by the well-known Parsi painter, Mr. M. F. Pithawalla.

Principal Wilkinson in opening the proceedings, said Mr. Gokhale was a student of the College some 30 years ago, and he had since distinguished himself by the great services he had rendered to his motherland. It was intended to have the unveiling ceremony on the second anniversary of Gokhale's death, but, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, they were unable to do so. He then gave a brief history of the movement which led to the present occasion and asked Sir Narayan to unveil the portrait.

Sir Narayan then unveiled the portrait which he said, was a faithful lifelike likeness and brought out the true expression of the face of Mr. Gokhale.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR'S TRIBUTE.

In addressing the students Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said:—

The late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale's career has been spoken of in its diverse aspects at the various gatherings held this month to commemorate the second anniversary day of his death. Well-deserved tributes have been paid to his memory as an all-India patriot, an imperialist, a constructive statesman, a social reformer, educationist and as one who was richly endowed with the graces of a lovable character. To us he appeals here more immediately as a brother Elphinstonian who has by his life's work added undying lustre to his college. He is one of the four Elphinstonians who have been the earlier exemplars in India of the right kind of study of public questions and the right kind of public life. I am claiming no exaggerated credit for Bombay and Elphinstone College when I state that the quantitative analysis and qualitative synthesis of public questions, which has formed a special feature of public life since the middle of the 19th century in England were pioneered in India by four of our eminent public men and they have all been Elphinstonians, viz., Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, and the late Mr. Gokhale. It is these pioneers who set the example of studying blue-books and administration reports by the light of figures and statistics, of grouping figures round facts and making the facts centre round some of government's principle.

MASTERY OF FINANCE.

Mr. Gokhale's brilliant talent as a man of finance has been by all acclaimed as the outstanding feature of his public career. The history of his growth in that respect from year to year and stage to stage forms the most instructive chapter of his fertile life. Starting with his special aptitude as a mathematician, having chosen mathematics for his voluntary subjects in this College, he became a Professor of the Fergusson College and as such he took to a careful study of history and political economy. That study was further fortified by his apprenticeship under Mr. Ranade as Editor of the "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha's Quarterly" Journal, which in those days was a mine of valuable information on public questions. The first fruits of Mr. Gokhale's study of financial questions were afforded to the public sight in his evidence before the Welby Commission of 1897. He entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1899 and his speech on the Bombay Budget made in that Council in 1900, created for the first time in the history of that Council an atmosphere of vigorous financial life. The speech was from line to line a formidable mass of figures arrayed in order. When Mr. Gokhale sat down, Sir Charles Ollivant, who was then a member of the Bombay Government, turned round to him and remarked: "Mr. Gokhale, only omniscience can follow your tremendous statistics." A year after that Mr. Gokhale entered the Imperial Legislative Council. From year to year since then his speeches on the Budget grew into illuminating pictures of the financial situation, in which dry figures and statistics moved with reasoned restraint around some great principle of administration. Hence it was that the speeches charmed whether heard or read. Lord Curzon, Mr. Gokhale's keenest critic, praised them. Every succeeding Finance Minister whom Mr. Gokhale criticised acknowledged their power. And Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson compared them to the memorable speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on English Finance in 1853.

A STUDENT ALL HIS LIFE.

Thus, we have it that Mr. Gokhale, following the example of Dadabhoy Naoroji, Ranade and Wacha, raised the study of politics and criticism of administration above amateurish armchair diversion and dignified the tone of public life among us. Inspired by his fragrant memory, with his portrait unveiled to-day before us to vivify that memory, let us bow as Elphinstonians before this brilliant Elphinstonian. He was a student all his life in the true sense of the term—a man of what the scholars of the Middle Ages called "the studium"—one who possessed that power of culture which finds unity of principle in multitudes of facts and statistics, and in the actual life, public and private, of human intercourse, strives for similar unity in the diversities of colour, race, creed and opinion.

With a vote of thanks to Sir Narayan for his address, the proceedings terminated.

COMMEMORATION AT HYDERABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Dn.) was held at Vedic Ashram on Monday to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. On account of plague the assembly was necessarily small, but it was representative. Prof. N. G. Welinker was in the chair. A number of speakers including Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi gentlemen, dwelt on the many aspects of the great patriot's life and work. The president in his remarks emphasised the need of turning out some practical work in the social, political and educational fields as being the only right way of keeping alive the memory of the illustrious patriot, social reformer and educationist.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION INTO ITS PURITY.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla presiding.

The Committee took into consideration a letter from Lt.-Col. W. W. Clemesha regarding an investigation of the Bombay Water Supply. It was stated by Lt.-Col. Clemesha in the course of his letter:

"For a full investigation of the Bombay water supply a whole time officer would be required for a period of at least a year. A few isolated analyses, however carefully chosen, would not be sufficient to base a comprehensive statement as to the quality of the water supply; unless the water was found to be of uniform excellence, twelve months' figures will be necessary. The following points will require very careful investigation:—(1) The quality of the water at all times of the year in the various lakes. (2) The quality of the water from these various lakes as it reaches the consumer. (3) As the water received by the consumer is not always absolutely free from bacteria, a careful examination of the health statistics of Bombay, making use of modern statistical methods, will be necessary; these figures must be studied in conjunction with the results obtained by bacteriological and chemical analysis of the water in the laboratory.

During the investigation of any of these three points it is likely that facts will come to light which will necessitate minor investigations for their elucidation. Under the present circumstances it is quite impossible to make adequate arrangements for the carrying out of the whole programme. Indeed the difficulties encountered in the way of lack of staff and chemical apparatus are so great that at one time it appeared to be desirable to postpone the whole enquiry until the end of the war. In view of the somewhat strong statements concerning the condition of the Bombay water supply made in the press, it seemed, however, desirable that a certain portion of the investigation should be undertaken at once, partly to reassure the public opinion, and partly to enable us to form some estimate of the degree of urgency of the subject. The more intricate portions of the enquiry may, if the preliminary results are reassuring, be left till the close of hostilities. I, therefore, propose to make a beginning dealing particularly with the subject matter of paras. 1 and 2. When this work is complete it will be possible to say whether this preliminary investigation is all that is necessary or whether it is desirable to go into a greater detail at a subsequent date. This preliminary investigation to be of any service must enquire into the condition of the water during the dry weather, during the season of heavy showers and during the rains; six months will be required for this part of the work.

A careful inspection of the various sources and the method of distribution will also be undertaken as a part of this enquiry. Certain points have already been brought to my notice that do not involve any accurate knowledge of the quality of the water. These will be taken up at once.

As regards the taking of samples I have arranged to do this myself. It will be necessary for me to take samples from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes three days a week and Tasna lake will be visited occasionally. Daily samples will be taken from the Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi mains in the city. In order to do this I shall require the services of a motor-car from seven to noon every day of the week.

I propose to carry out the work in the laboratory at the Municipal Office. Interim reports will be written from time to time when sufficient information has been collected to make a suitable subject for a report."

The Commissioner, in forwarding the above letter from Cololel Clemesha asked for a sum of Rs. 3,000 to be sanctioned for expenses, and said that he had agreed to discuss the question of water supply with the Committee appointed by the Corporation, after he had submitted a report, or *interim* report.

The Committee resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation recommending the grant.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

PUBLIC SUPPORT TO THE MOVEMENT

The St. Xavier's College Literary Union passed the following resolutions at a meeting held on Monday the 19th instant:—

That this Union is of opinion that it is desirable to make primary education free and compulsory in the City of Bombay in order to confer the benefits of education upon the poorer population of the city and to remove the menace to public safety from the pressure of a large ignorant population.

That this Union urges upon the Corporation of Bombay to obtain the requisite powers to make primary education compulsory at least for boys between the ages of seven and fourteen. The Union further urges, that in the meanwhile primary education should be forthwith made free for the children of all persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 25 a month.

DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE

BILL INTRODUCED.

SIR CHARLES MONRO'S SPEECH.

NO DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN CLASSES.

TO BE A MODEL FORCE.

WIDER UTILISATION OF INDIA'S RESOURCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

A meeting of the Indian Legislative Council was held this morning, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. In view of the Commander-in-Chief's expected pronouncement on the Defence of India forces the Visitors' Gallery was overcrowded, a large number having had to be content with standing accommodation. A large number of military officers was present. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford was in the Viceregal Gallery. All the members of the Council were present.

After interpellations His Excellency the Viceroy addressing the Council said:—

H. E. THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Council meeting to-day:—

Hon. members will, I think, have realised that I am always most anxious to take them into the confidence of the Government and on this occasion, I think, they will expect me to say a few words on the subject of the Bill which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is about to introduce. As the Hon. members are aware the moment has arrived when the Empire must make a united and concerted effort to finish this war. We have been asked, and we have agreed to send every available man to the decisive sphere of action. This will involve the sending away from India of certain British units. The army in India has always been composed of a blend in certain proportions of British and Indian troops and military experience has shown that this blend constitutes the very best fighting force which we can supply. This principle of blend is no new thing in military history. Historically, there are parallels and precedents wherever armies have been composed of different races, and now, to preserve the proportions of this blend we find it necessary to replace these British units which are required for the decisive theatres of the war. To do this effectively and equitably, it is obviously imperative to introduce compulsion. In time of war, volunteering is a broken reed. The Government must have power to give orders and enforce them. This was impossible as the law stood and we propose, therefore, the provisions of the Bill which will be placed before you. Moreover, as things stood on the basis of volunteering, some men were offering their services, while others were getting off scotfree. This was clearly inequitable. There must be equality of sacrifice. To secure this, we propose compulsion for all persons coming under the definition of European British subject. I have seen it suggested that industries will suffer as a consequence of this measure. You cannot have legislation of this nature without concomitant inconveniences, but the Government of India hope that under the provisions of the Bill and the regulations drawn up under it, no needless hardship will be imposed. Both the Commander-in-Chief and I, had many discussions on this subject with leading business-men in Calcutta. We recognise that in India, there is no reserve of elderly men or defectives on which to draw for the replacement of those called up, and we hope that under the machinery of the Bill, the least possible disturbance of industry or hardship will take place.

SERVICES OF INDIANS.

We turn now to our invitation to Indians to offer their services. As I pointed out in my opening speech to the Council, compulsion in this case is out of the question on practical grounds. But we will endeavour to deal with those who apply to be enrolled. Members will have realised from my previous remarks that volunteering as we have known it under the Volunteer Act of 1869 is dead. It is useless to spend money on a military force which is bound to be inactive under the conditions and nature of existence. So, the new force will come under the provisions of the Indian Army Act. It is intended to be an effective military organisation. As the British element under this Act is to be dealt with on the same lines as those of the British regulars, so the Indian element will come under the same military conditions, which apply to the Indian regular forces, saving the fact that, in both cases, that service is to be within India. I do not think it necessary to refer to labour this point. We cannot employ soldiers in these times, nor, I hope, shall we ever play at soldiers at any future time. Military efficiency must be the sole criterion of our policy.

Onleast word, this is an urgent measure, but we feel that time lost may be gained if Hon. Members will co-operate with us in making this Bill a useful and practical measure. We did not enact it as an Ordinance for, we felt that with the Council sitting it should be brought before the Council for its consideration. We have not put it before you as a war measure to be passed on all its stages at one sitting, for we looked forward to your help, advice and co-operation in the passing of this important measure. We recognise that your special knowledge may prove of invaluable assistance, and so I commend our proposals to you, in the sure and certain confidence that your minds are at one with ours at this present juncture, viz., to do all within our power to secure the victory of the Allied Arms, so let us run, then, that we may obtain.

INDIAN DEFENCE BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in introducing the Bill said:—

"I beg leave to introduce the Indian Defence Bill, and before giving some account of the object and scope of the Bill it will, I think, help to a clear understanding of the case if I preface my remarks by a few observations as to the circumstances which have necessitated this legislation. It is a matter of general anticipation that the Central Powers will make a great effort to resume the offensive in the ensuing Spring. With this object in view they are straining every nerve to increase their man-power and augment their output of munitions. The Allied powers on their side are doubtless doing the same and to ensure for our armies in the field that superiority in men and munitions, which is the surest guarantee of victory, it is essential that his Majesty's Governent should have the support of every portion of the Empire, and that all should unite in developing their resources in men, munitions and money to the utmost, so as to put forth their fullest strength in what we all hope will be the last phase of the war. India has rendered great service in the struggle for the last three years and her armies have gained distinction in many fields. She has not, however, felt the burden of the war to the same extent as the other portions of the Empire and the past two years have, as a matter of fact, been years of great material prosperity. The virile population of the Punjab has filled the ranks of our regiments and given us thousands of gallant soldiers; but there are several provinces which so far have not yielded a single recruit, so that the man-power of India as a whole can hardly be said to have been touched. In the same way, the resources of the country have not been drawn upon to anything like their full capacity, and given a suitable organization. I believe that much much more could be done to utilise her productions and develop her manufactures for military purposes.

GREATON OF INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE AND MUNITIONS BOARD.

The Secretary of State has indicated to the Government of India the lines on which India can render the greatest assistance to his Majesty's Government during the war. They are firstly, the release for service in the field of some of the units now employed in India on garrison duty and their replacement by units locally recruited; secondly the development of local resources and industries with view to rendering India more self-supporting as regards articles required by the troops in the field, thereby reducing demands from Home, and consequently releasing shipping urgently required elsewhere. The first of these objects will, we hope, be secured by the creation of an Indian Defence Force as provided for in this Bill. The second will be stimulated and developed by the creation of the Munitions Board which, under the able direction of Sir Thomas Holland, will, we hope, rapidly apply to war purposes all the information in regard to Indian manufactures which has been gathered together by the Industries Commission.

The Volunteer Force in India is now some 40,000 strong, and a large proportion of its members have the makings of excellent soldiers. The potential military value of the force is thus considerable. It suffers, however, from lack of organization and insufficient training, while its local character detracts from its military utility by restricting the range and scope of its development. To derive full value from the fine material of which it is composed, it is necessary to organize it as a second line force ready to take the place of a portion of the regular army for local defence, in other words, building up on the basis of the existing Volunteer Force. We want to improve and expand the latter into an Indian Defence Force. As this defence force will serve as an auxiliary to the regular Army we consider that it should, like the latter, be composed partly of British and partly of Indian units. In this way all classes of his Majesty's subjects in India will be afforded opportunities of rendering personal service during the war.

RECRUITMENT.

Recruitment for this will be by compulsory enrolment in the case of European British subjects and by voluntary enrolment in the case of non-European British subjects. Apart from the fact that it has been adopted at Home and in many portions of the Empire, our reason for adopting the compulsory principle in the case of Europeans in India, is that it would not be possible to obtain the numbers we require at this juncture in any other way. The sources to be drawn upon are limited, and must therefore be utilised to the fullest extent. In the case of Indians, on the other hand, the sources of recruitment are practically illimitable. The application of compulsory service in their case would be open to many objections, and we could not possibly officer, equip, train, and find suitable employment for the enormous numbers that compulsion would place at our disposal. Owing to the martial spirit of the classes from which we recruit our Indian Regiments, we have had no great difficulty so far in obtaining all the men we require. In the case of Indians, therefore, there is no reason for departing from the voluntary principle of recruitment whether as regards regulars, or as regards units of the Defence Force. We have, of course, no previous experience to guide us, but there appears to be a widespread desire among his Majesty's Indian subjects to assist in the defence of the Empire, and we have, therefore, no reason to suppose that there will be any difficulty in obtaining by voluntary enrolment the numbers we shall want to complete the Indian units of the Defence Force. As we do not want the recruitment for the Defence Force to interfere with the recruitment for the regular army, the enrolment of Indian subjects in the former, will be restricted as a rule to classes or individuals who, in ordinary circumstances, would not be available for enlistment in the latter. It may be argued that the combination of voluntary service with compulsion is somewhat of an anachronism. Our answer to this is that this Bill is essentially a war-measure, designed to meet our immediate military requirements. The defence must be active, if it is to be of any value, and this demands power to move troops wherever they are wanted. By obtaining that power, as we will under this Bill, we shall remove one of the main defects of the Volunteer force as at present constituted, and at the same time give the new Defence Force the great advantage of starting operations with an organization which is in full working order and which only needs expansion and adaptation to render it efficient.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OUTLINED.

With these introductory remarks, I will now proceed to give an outline of the more important provisions of the Act. I may explain that, as a preliminary to organising any force recruited on a compulsory basis, it is necessary to take stock of the population from which its ranks are to be filled. This preliminary action is essential so as to enable the military authorities to group men of different ages, and of different categories of physical fitness, into suitable classes varying their military obligations according to the particular circumstances of each case. It was for this reason, that this Bill was preceded by a Registration Ordinance. This preliminary measure will expedite the collection of the statistical information we require, and so enable us to proceed without delay with the organisation of the Defence Force as soon as this Bill becomes law. The Indian Defence Force will then come into being. It will consist of certain units composed of European British Subjects between the ages of 10 and 50 who have been required to enrol under the compulsory provisions of the Bill and of certain number of other units composed of non-European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 41, who have enrolled themselves voluntarily. It is the intention of the Government to retain the existing Volunteer organization, but all existing corps as well as any new corps or units that may be raised or constituted, will become corps or units of the Indian Defence Force. Corps of the Indian Defence Force will normally consist of active companies, reserve companies, and cadet companies.

ACTIVE, RESERVE AND CADET COMPANIES.

Active Companies will be composed of men of the general service class, namely, between the ages of 18 and 41, Reserve Companies of men of the local service class, namely, between the ages of 41 and 50, and Cadet Companies of youths between the ages of 16 and 18. Active Companies will be liable for service anywhere in India, Reserve Companies will be liable only to local service, while Cadet Companies will be liable to military training only. All persons enrolled will be classified according to their physical fitness. There will be several categories, one will consist of men fit for work in Active Companies, another of men fit for work in Reserve Companies, another again of those who are unfit for either of these categories, owing to temporary causes, but who may become eligible later. Lastly, there will be a category which will consist of those whose phyhical incapacity is permanent, and who are therefore of no military value. The military authorities will have the power to employ the active Companies of Corps wherever they are required within Indian limits. These Companies will, however, serve as a rule in their own Districts, and it will, we hope, be rarely necessary to embody a whole Corps or even portions of a Corps for continuous military service. Such an arrangement might, no doubt, be convenient in particular cases, but the creation of Service Companies, to which I shall presently refer, should avoid the necessity for such action except on rare occasions in circumstances of exceptional urgency.

SERVICE COMPANIES.

I now come to the Service Companies. These will for all intents and purposes be regular units for the time being, and will be clothed, equipped, rationed and paid as regulars. They will relieve units on garrison duty, and will be stationed anywhere in India where they may be required. As this will be the form of service most disturbing to civil avocations, special care and consideration will be exercised in the selection of individuals. It will be arranged, as far as possible, to have a system of reliefs so that the incidence of this service will not be borne by a few individuals for a prolonged period, but will extend to a large number, who will take their turn of duty for a varying and, as a rule, comparatively short period. It is hoped in this way to minimise the inconvenience that must necessarily be caused to business and professional interests, whenever men are wholly withdrawn from their civil occupations. This arrangement will have the advantage of increasing the number of men who have been put through a course of continuous training, and this should go far to increase the general efficiency of the force. I may add, that the number of men required for the Service Companies is not large. So demands under this head will not be burdensome.

NO INTENTION OF DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN TWO CLASSES.

The arrangements, I have indicated, will apply to Indian members of the Force equally with Europeans. There is no intention of discriminating between the two classes, as Corps composed of Indians will consist of active companies; only no persons will be accepted for enrolment unless they are fit for general service. These corps will thus consist of men between the ages of 18 and 41, and in selecting candidates preference will be shown for the volunteer and more active men. It may, in fact, be desirable to restrict enrolments at first to men between the ages of 18 and 31. This, however, will be determined by military considerations, and by the number of men who offer themselves for enrolment. Indian Service Companies will be formed as required by drawing men from the active companies and these will have to serve at any place within Indian limits where they may be needed.

GROUND FOR EXEMPTION.

I now come to the question of non-liability. The grounds on which non-liability (which is a different thing to exemption) can be claimed, are few, and are fully explained in sections 3 and 4 of the Act. They will be decided by District Magistrates or other European Civil Officers appointed by local Governments. Claims for exemption will be decided by the local exemption authority, which will usually consist of a District Magistrate, a Miltary Officer detailed by the General Officer Commanding the Division, and a selected non-official European. The grounds on which exemption certificates may be granted are, firstly that it is expedient in the national interests that a man should continue in his civil work, instead of being employed in military service; secondly, that owing to the importance of the work in which he is being educated or trained, it is in the national interests that he should continue such training, and thirdly, ill-health or infirmity. Full exemption should be granted only in very exceptional circumstances. Exemption may be partial, conditional, or temporary. For instance, a man in the general service class might be given an exemption provided he performed the work and duties of a man of the local service class. Again a man belonging to a firm might be given a temporary exemption, so as to give his employers time to make satisfactory arrangements for carrying on his work. It is the intention of the Government to consider such cases in a reasonable and sympathetic spirit with due regard to public, commercial and private interests. A man will ordinarily submit his own claim to exemption, but if he is in the service of of Government or a public authority, railway administration, or firm, his application would ordinarily be submitted through the head of his department or firm. In this way there will be proper co-ordination between the interests of the individual, and the interests of his department or employer.

SELECTION FOR SERVICE UNITS.

I may here remark, that special arrangements will be made for the selection of men of the general service class, for duty with Service Units as this is the class of employment which, as I explained before, will cause most inconvenience to individuals. The men to be selected in any given area will be chosen by a selection authority, which will usually consist of a European Civil Officer, a Military Officer, and two or three non-official Europeans. Their business will be to select the quota of general service men required, from the Active Companies of Corps belonging to the area, with due regard to the varying interests of the State, employers, and individuals in a manner which will be fair to all. The present Volunteer Act is out of date and unsatisfactory, one of its chief defects being that it makes no adequate provision for the maintenance of discipline. This will be rectified by the rules and regulations which will be framed under the Indian Defence Force Act. The powers of Commanding Officers will be strengthened, two classes of courts-martial will be instituted, and these will be empowered not only to award fines but also imprisonment for non-attendance on parade and other acts and neglects to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when not on actual duty. When on actual duty, officers and men of all ranks of the Defence Force will be subject to the military under exactly the same conditions as regular troops. Provision is also made for the arrest under an order of a District or Chief Presidency Magistrate of members of the Defence Force when not on actual military duty so as to allow their Commanding Officers, or before their Commanding Officers, or before a court-martial for the disposal of military offences with which they may be charged.

TRAINING.

Concurrently with the tightening up of discipline, a much higher standard of military efficiency will be demanded. Every member of the force will have to undergo a course of preliminary drill and musketry. This will vary according to the attainments of the individual. If the latter has shown his patriotism and sense of duty in the past by service as a volunteer, he will, if extra-efficient, have to put in only 30 hours' drill in a period of two consecutive months. If he is only an efficient volunteer he will have to do 40 drills in the same period. If, on the other hand, he has either failed to attain the efficiency standard or has had no previous military training, he will be required to put in 90 drills and fire a recruit's course of musketry. Besides the preliminary drills referred to, all members of the Defence Force will have to put in periodical drills which will consist of, for men of Active Companies, 4 hours' drill a week, 6 days' continuous attendance at a training camp, and an annual course of musketry; for men of Reserve Companies 1 hour's drill a week, and the annual course of musketry; for youths of cadet companies the same training as for active companies, but attendance at camp may be dispensed with.

It is intended that Officers now holding Commissions in the Volunteers should retain the same on the inclusion of their Units in the Defence Force, provided that the General Officers Commanding Divisions are satisfied as to their professional efficiency. To allow of the higher standard of training which will be demanded, special facilities will be afforded for the training Officers and a sufficient staff of drill instructors will be allotted to Corps. Provision for the various expenses, incidental to these changes, will be made by increasing the capitation grants now admissible to Corps under the Army Regulations. Suitable arrangements will will also be made for the provision of clothing and equipment, and no individual will be enrolled in a mounted corps unless he can produce a suitable horse.

TO BE A MODEL OF ITS KIND.

I will not weary the Council with further details. As explained in the statement of objects and reasons we shall have to provide for details in the rules and regulations which will be framed under the Act. This Act has been drafted after consultation with Chambers of Commerce, and other representative bodies, and it is I believe, strongly supported by public opinion. I feel sure that a large majority of his Majesty's subjects in India whether European or Indian are keenly desirous of participating in the defence of the Empire, and I believe that the additional opportunities of rendering personal service which the creation of this Defence Force will afford will be generally appreciated. As the field of employment of the Force is restricted to India, it is doubtful whether many of its members will be actively employed in the Field. I hope, however, that work in the Service Units at any rate will be reckoned officially as War service. An Advisory Committee of Volunteer Officers nominated by local Governments has been formed and will be assembled shortly to assist the authorities at Army Headquarters in drafting the regulations governing the Force. This Committee has been selected with care, so as to represent different interests in an adequate manner, and I am confident that the advice will prove of the greatest value. I will conclude my remarks by observing that though the Indian Defence Force will be a second line force, it will be in no sense a second rate force. For, we mean to make it a model of its kind. Its members must realise that we are dealing now with serious soldiering, and that personal convenience and other considerations must yield to military efficiency, and to the creation of the spirit of discipline upon which that efficiency so largely depends. The old Volunteer Force has become an anachronism, it has been replaced at Home by the Territorial Force, and will now be replaced in India by a Defence Force designed to suit local requirements whose development and progress will be watched with the keenest interest."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief spoke in a distinct voice for 22 minutes, and at the conclusion of his speech moved that the rules of business be suspended which was agreed to. He next moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Hailey, Major General Bingley, Babu B. N. Basu, Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Captain Ajab Khan, Sir James Dubouley, Mr. Bray, Lieut-Col. Aplin, Sardar Sundar Singh, Map Hitia and himself.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Shafi who welcomed the measure on behalf of the Mussalmans and referred to the part played by the Punjab in supplying men to the Army. He pointed out that sixty-one per cent of the total force was furnished by his Province.

Mr. Dadabhoy in supporting said it was not possible for the people of India to realise from such a remote distance the full significance of what was happening at the actual seat of war. He said the measure would be regarded as an instalment of all utilisation of the resources of the Empire to bring about a victorious end of the war.

Referring to the Bill itself he criticised the definition of "European British subject" and said the Act should be self-contained. He urged that friendly aliens should not be exempted and also suggested that the rules should be comprehensive.

MR. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu said:—We welcome the measure as affording for the first time an opportunity for military training for Indians. If it was good before the war it has now become absolutely necessary when it is no longer possible or safe to rely on any one part of the Empire to defend the Empire.

He then referred to the visicissitudes of life that have marked the past history and said:—People as a whole lived as it were among and without becoming any the worse or the better for them. But all this has changed. A new spirit is abroad and it is this new spirit that is the direct result of England's rule in India which has made India cast off her apathy to what went on around her. She tries now to be one with the Empire, but this was unrecognised, hence the sad story of the repulse to those who at the outbreak of war offered themselves for the service of the Empire. That was a psychological moment which ought not to have been left unutilized.

He then referred to the gloom over Bengal due to the harsh use of the Defence of India Act and said that his was due to his desire to indicate the difficulties before Government in getting recruits, but he did not think that would be a failure, for he was sure that the Indian youth would realise that it was the first step that counted and it afforded the best opportunity for realising the past aspirations. He considered it was the greatest step that had been taken since the British came into India, and it might have been greater if it had been introduced earlier, and if commissions were thrown open to Indians also. But he thought that Indian youths and Bengalee youths in particular, would not be lacking to utilise this great opportunity.

MR. WARDLAW MILNE.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne referred to the movement for action in this direction, which was, indeed, only a continuation of previous movements which originated when the war was declared, and his main feeling at present was of sorrow that the present Act was not introduced at the beginning of the war. He recognised that this measure must occasion great commercial inconvenience, but he heartily supported the Bill on behalf of the Bombay commercial community.

MR. HAQUE.

Mr. Haque (Behar) personally would have liked that the same conscription as had applied to Europeans, applied to Indians also. The Indian National Congress had urged that India wanted her own children to take an important share in her defence. Now the time had come, for the Government had seen the necessity of Indians taking a big share in the defence of their motherland. He would have liked to see the Bill contain measures ensuring terms of equality in the case of Indians and Europeans. He hoped that this would be carried out in practice. He would have also liked to see some provisions made to train young Indians for commissioned rank, but he was not prepared to urge them at present, seeing that in times as these they should put out their whole strength for the successful termination of the war.

MR. M. A JINNAH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah welcomed the Bill for two or three reasons. The policy of the Government was regulated on the basis of distrust, but this Bill gave the death-blow to this. Again this opened up for Indians a way of service in as much as it would give an opportunity for Indians to defend their motherland. He wanted also to talk straight and he would say that, if Government wanted young India to come forward and enlist, it must not be forgotten that equal status for them with Europeans should be given. It was said India had not felt the realities of war and he granted it. But why was it so? The reason was obvious, and that was that they in India, unlike in England, had not had the opportunity of offering to serve the Empire. He saw this war had shown clearly that the time had come when a policy of trust should replace a policy of distrust. Finally, he said the present unrest was due not to disloyalty but to unremoved grievance. He hoped that when rules and regulations were framed their hopes would be fulfilled. He also fully associated himself with Mr. Shafi in demanding an opening for Indian boys between 18 and 28 for local military service that they might take up without any difficulty their place in the coming National Army.

Rai Sita Nath Roy said that he honestly believed that if Indians were properly trained they would play a great part in the war. He urged for commissioned ranks for Indians in the Army.

CAPTAIN AFTAB KHAN.

Captain Aftab Khan said the Indian press and platform constantly pressed for a military career for Indians. India had acquired a responsible position in the Empire, and it was only just and proper they should be given an opportunity to do their share of duty at the present juncture. Both civilians and soldiers should do their duty.

Mr. Sukul (C.P.) supported the motion on behalf of the landholders and hoped that this would be a prelude to taking Indians in the higher military ranks.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy (Bombay) supported the motion on behalf of the Indian commercial community.

Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan alluded to the war and welcomed the measure. He urged for fuller recognition of the Indian military claim and also claimed equal status for Indians and Europeans.

MR. SRINIVAS SASTRI.

Mr. Srinivas Sastri, in according his support to the Bill, said that his Excellency must have been gratified at the reception which the Bill had met with in the Council as well as outside. He referred to the great and successful meeting in Bombay and elsewhere, but mentioned one or two things which might have secured response in a fuller measure from his countrymen. No mention had been made as to how the Indian Units were to be officered and commanded. He realized the difficulty of providing for such command immediately, but he was advised that Officers trained in Indian Cadet Corps can be drawn upon for the purpose. At any rate he was sure that his countrymen should welcome even the tardy measure of grudging practice, and do their best to make it a success. He wished it had not been possible to qualify their satisfaction in any way, but Indian progress in the matter of military service was to be ever slower than in civil, and that was why he mentioned the question of command so specifically. He concluded his speech with an exhortation to his countrymen to make the best of the opportunity and the small door opened to them.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said Indians welcomed this opportunity to offer what little help they could to England in this crisis. It was not possible to speak with any certainty as to the response, but he hoped it would be gratifying. Continuing, he said:—India had vulnerable Frontiers, but it had also a big sea board. He felt it a shame that the British should

(Continued on page 8.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIR PLAY.—Your suggestion that our comments were inserted at the instance of prejudiced parties is gratuitous and unwarranted. We must therefore decline to publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, February, 22, 1917.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

The Government of India have reason to be gratified with the reception that was accorded to the Defence of India Force Bill which was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Commander-in-Chief yesterday. The Bill was not only accepted by the non-official members; it was warmly welcomed, in speeches which left no doubt as to the sincere desire of the "chosen representatives of the people" to co-operate with the Government in a united and common effort to render every possible assistance to the Empire in the ending of the war in the only way that it can be ended. The only regret expressed, and not by Indian members alone, was that such a measure should have been delayed until the end of the great struggle has begun to loom in sight instead of having been introduced at the outset of the war when the fervour of the people of this country to rally to the cause of the Empire was at its height.

We have not seen the text of the Bill, but we gather from the speeches of the non-official members that its provisions do not indicate the details regarding certain points which the speeches of both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief have left in a state of some obscurity. Sir Charles Monro remarked at one stage of his explanatory statement that the arrangements he had indicated would apply to Indian members; there was to be no discrimination between Europeans and Indians. But it is not clear whether he intended this to have a general application to the manning and officering of the various corps or whether he was merely referring to the classification of the units into active companies, which will be available for service in any part of India, or reserve companies which will be for local training only. Lord Chelmsford, however, remarked that the Indian element will come under the same military conditions as apply to the Indian regular forces. We trust this does not mean that there is to be no admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks or that the Indian units are to be treated on a different footing as regards pay etc. to the other units of the force. Any such distinctions will be keenly resented by Indian opinion and have an unfortunate effect on the results of the appeal for volunteers. There are thousands of young Indians of the middle classes, the classes to which the Government are making their appeal, who are anxiously ready to seize this opportunity for which they have long waited for serving in the defence of the country, but whose disappointment will be deep and bitter if they find that the trust in them is not to be full and generous. That was the burden of the speeches of the non-official members, so far as they can be intelligently deciphered from the wretched report supplied by the Associated Press. Member after member impressed upon the Government the national feeling in this matter, the passionate desire to serve, the anxiety to have the dignity of the manhood of the country established by the concession of the birthright that has for so long been withheld. But they were all equally insistent on the essential importance of making the new "policy of trust", as it was frequently described, one of the fullest trust. And if this is to be done Indians must be trusted with the officering of their own units.

It is true that officers cannot be turned out ready made but the officering of the whole corps in this respect will present a substantial difficulty. The officers have got to be trained and since in any event, it must be a case of dealing with raw material it would be monstrous to suggest that the Indian raw material, considering the class from which it is to be drawn, is not suitable. In this respect it must be said at once that the Commander in Chief's reply on the debate was not particularly satisfactory. Something more is wanted than a perfunctory assurance that if Indians show themselves fit for the positions for which they are aspiring the fulfilment of their aspirations will be most favourably considered when the time comes. What is wanted is an assurance that Indians when they are asked to volunteer for the defence of their own country will be placed on a standing of equality with their European fellow-subjects. In spite of the limited vision indicated by the Commander-in-Chief's statement we continue to hope that the Government, before the whole scheme is cut and dried, will rise to a great occasion, one of the greatest that has presented itself to any statesmen entrusted with the task of welding together the bonds of unity between India and the Empire.

THE PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

Seldom has any Government measure been received with such unreserved condemnation from individuals and public bodies of all shades of opinion in India as the Patna University Bill. When Sir Sankaran Nair first introduced the Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council, he introduced a measure that was most retrograde in character. That this should have been so was not surprising in view of the fact that the Bill was the legacy of Sir Harcourt Butler whose regime as Education Member was characterized by sustained efforts to deprive even the existing Universities of such remnants of independence as had been spared to them by Lord Curzon's Indian Universities Act. When, therefore, the Bill came up again before the Imperial Legislative Council the other day, it was expected that the Government, in view of the unprecedented and well-justified opposition it had met at the hands of those qualified to pronounce an opinion on it, would recognize the wisdom of withdrawing the measure and introducing a fresh Bill, which would give the province of Behar a University that would be both acceptable to the public and, being a new and well conceived institution, might, educationally, serve as a model to the existing Universities. This course, however, was not adopted by Government, though Sir Sankaran Nair, on behalf of the latter, gave assurances that the criticism which the Bill had evoked in the Council and outside would be sympathetically considered in the Select Committee. On the strength of these assurances the non-official members, though their opposition to the Bill was as uncompromising and emphatic as before, agreed to have it referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu put the case against the Bill convincingly when he pointed out that it was wrong in the beginning, wrong in the middle and wrong in the end. It is to be hoped that the confidence which the non-official members reposed in the assurances of the Government will not proved to have been in vain and that there will be no occasion for non-official members to exercise the right they reserved of demanding the rejection of the Bill when it next comes before the Council, as amended by the Select Committee. While the Bill has not yet passed the stage of consideration, it is necessary to point out that if it is to be acceptable to the best mind of India, it must be divested of those provisions which have been demonstrated to be retrogade. The modifications that the Select Committee is expected to make should take the form of doing away with the underlying principle of the Bill, namely, the centralisation of and rigorous control of higher education in the hands of the Local Government. The were alteration of details, of course, will be quite useless. The necessity for again insisting upon this arises from the statement made by Sir Sankaran Nair that, while due weight and consideration would be given to the "considerable" changes suggested by the Behar Government, the modifications in view are far from fulfilling this laudable aim. This will be apparent from the following observations contained in the note submitted to the Government of India by the Behar Government. "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council", we are told,

is satisfied that from a purely educational stand-point the provisions of the original bill are desirable but in view of the strength of feeling against them he does not consider that it would be expedient to insist on them except where they are of very special importance. Among such exceptions he mentions the provision for a paid Vice-Chancellor, the restriction in the location of new colleges and the constitution of the Senate and Syndicate in such a form as will ensure, their scholastic efficiency.

"In other less essential directions", the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to concede, "he would grant liberal concessions." The Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to inform us that "an unpaid and elected Vice-Chancellor will be an impossibility in the province of Behar which is yet in the formation." Public opinion throughout the country has expressed itself in no uncertain terms about the Bill. If, therefore, Government have really no desire to flout public opinion, the Bill should emerge from the Select Committee in a shape that will leave no room for the criticism it merits in its present form.

Notes of the Day.

India and the War.

Sir Charles Monro's preamble to his explanation of the constitution of the Defence of India Force yesterday was not very happily or accurately phrased. India, he said, had rendered great services but she had not felt the burden of the war to the same extent as other portions of the Empire. It would be interesting to know what other portions of the Empire, with the exception of course of the United Kingdom, have borne a heavier burden. The reference to two years of material prosperity was gratuitous and misleading. That certain industries have made large profits during the past two years is true, but the same can be said of every other part of the Empire, including the United Kingdom, where indeed the prosperity has been far more largely shared by the working classes. But the prosperity of a few industries has not affected the country as a whole, which indeed in this respect has suffered from the war. The labouring classes, whether industrial or agricultural, have not generally benefitted, and on the other hand, they have had to struggle against the heavy rise in the prices of food and domestic necessities generally. To suggest, as Sir Charles Munro seems anxious to do, that India, apart from certain favoured classes has made a good business out of the war, not only displays ignorance of the true conditions of the country but is positively mischievous in the effect that such a statement, with its sort of veiled reproach, is likely to create both in and outside the country.

An Indication of Prosperity.

And what is true of the labouring classes is also largely true of the middle classes who have suffered severely during the past two years by loss of employment, which has been very much more widespread than Sir Charles Munro can possibly know, and the heavy increase in the cost of living. The prosperity which has dazzled Sir Charles has been confined to particular classes and limited areas and it has been chiefly the prosperity of the capitalist classes. The working man has not shared in it to any great extent anywhere. But even the investing classes have no particular reason to bless the prosperity of the last two years, except those connected with certain industries. Perhaps the best indication of the true effect of the war, so far as it has affected the material prosperity of the country as a whole, is to be found in the fact that Government Paper which stood at 95 per cent. at the outbreak of the war is to-day quoted at 65. When the funded debt of a country has deteriorated by thirty per cent., it is hardly a time to talk of "great material prosperity." India has felt the war as much as any portion of the Empire outside the United Kingdom, and she has made contributions of a magnitude, as we have continually pointed out, which other portions of the Empire cannot approach.

The War Loan.

The success of the War Loan can only be described as phenomenal, and considering that it has come after nearly three years of the most unprecedented expenditure in the world's history, it is a triumph of which Great Britain may well be proud. The real secret of it lies, as the English papers have rightly interpreted, in the determination of the country to let nothing stand in the way of victory. Having given ungrudgingly of its manhood the nation was not likely to be other than free-handed with its money. And the national wealth has now been poured in unstinted measure. According to experts the Government have obtained 100 millions more than they expected. Apart from the goodwill and patriotism shown in that splendid result, a not less satisfactory feature is the evidence it affords of the sheer financial stability of the nation. No other country in the world could have withstood one-twentieth of this unprecedented strain.

Mr. Roosevelt's Force.

Whatever else may be said against him, Mr. Roosevelt's war views have been scrupulously consistent so far. Ever since Armageddon began he has never disguised his sympathies for the Allies and their cause, and he has been among the most trenchant critics of Germanism and pro-Germanism in every form. His attacks on the pussillanimity of the Wilson regime, in special, have been both uncompromising and unremitting. As soon as the rupture occurred between the United States and Germany, it will be remembered, he offered his own and his sons' services to the country. It is now stated on good authority that he intends to raise in case of war an expeditionary force for Europe of about 00,000 strong for service under the Entente. It is a characteristic idea, and there can be no doubt not only that Colonel Roosevelt will be able to raise the force, but that it will give a splendid account of itself in the field when called upon to do so.

Staking Everything.

Evidence accumulates of the desperate determination of the enemy to stake everything in the coming struggle. It is curious to observe the unanimity of the opinion that prevails among Allies as well as in Germany that the final phase of the conflict is at hand. Germany having angled in vain for a selfish peace, is apparently now resolved to make a supreme effort to win and abide by the result. What that will be need not be in doubt notwithstanding the gigantic preparations she has been making silently but with characteristic thoroughness. The correspondent of the American United Press, who left Berlin with Mr. Gerard, is of the opinion that "Germany is stronger militarily than she has ever been since the war began." He also says that "win or lose in 1917 is the general opinion." Marshal Haig, too, it may be recalled, expects a decisive result in 1917. And it will be "win."

An Army of Spies.

When the war broke out in 1914 such doubts as might have lingered in the minds of well-meaning but ill-informed people as to the premeditation of Germany were to a great extent disposed of by the evidences of the nefarious activities of the German spies with whom the world was overrun. There was no possibility of doubt that Germany had carefully and elaborately distributed this "advance guard" in expectation of the war. Not a little of the energy of the Allies was absorbed in checkmating and exterminating this pestilential crew whom, in blind benevolence, they had previously given hospitable protection. It is a question whether even yet the vast network built up by Germany, has been destroyed. Her emissaries apparently were, and are, to be found in every nook and corner of the civilised world. Some idea of the scale of the German espionage may be formed from the statement made in the United States Senate in connection with the newly-introduced Espionage Bill, that there are at least 100,000 German spies in that country! And it is not improbable, in view of the internal condition of the United States, that by the time the State has accounted for these, another vast army of spies will have been enrolled. Few will envy Dr. Wilson the job he has in hand.

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND.

RS. 18,000 SANCTIONED FOR RANGOON PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 80,000 towards certain proposed works in connection with the Pasteur Institute and Laboratory, Rangoon.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency lunched at the Yacht Club yestetrday.

H. E. the Governor presided at a meeting of the Executive Council at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon, and afterwards interviewed a Committee of the Syndicate of the University.

Her Excellency yesterday attended the opening ceremony of the new hostel for the Girls' High School at the Wilson College.

H. E. the Governor presided at a Y. M. C. A. meeting yesterday evening in Wodehouse Road.

The Hon. Joan and Anne Thesiger and Captain Sheepshanks have left Government House.

LADIES' MEETING IN POONA.

PROTEST AGAINST INDENTURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 21.

A representative meeting of the women of Poona was held this evening under the presidency of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade in the open space of Krida Bhuvan to protest against the continuance of the emigration of Indian labourers under indenture and to ask for its immediate abolition.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke in Hindi pleading passionately for the removal of the stain and made an urgent appeal to the Viceroy in the name of the honour of Indian women.

Miss Sorabjee was also one of the speakers.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

UMRETH'S DEMAND FOR TOTAL ABOLITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

UMRETH, Feb. 20.

A public meeting of the citizens of Umreth was held under the presidency of Mr. U. M. Thaker. The following resolution was unanimously passed and sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India:—"That this public meeting of the people of Umreth respectfully represents to the Government of India and his Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the system of Indentured Emigration from India is viewed from the social standpoint as a national disgrace and appeals to them for the immediate and unconditional abolition of the system and the total prohibition of recruitment of Indentured Labour."

RELIEF OPERATIONS IN TIPPERAH IN 1915-16.

CAUSES AND EXTENT OF DISTRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" contains an official resolution on the relief operations in Tipperah District during 1915 and 191. The distress prevailed during a period of fifteen months and 7,59,545 persons out of a population of 2,430,138 were affected, extending over an area of 1058 square miles, about half the total area of the district. Referring to the causes of distress, the Resolution says that the first misfortune was the sudden fall in the price of jute on the outbreak of war, the second cause was the short winter rainfall and last the abnormal rainfall in May and June followed by disastrous floods destroying rice and jute to the extent of 90 and 75 per cent.

Rs. 1,57,516 were expended on relief service, Rs. 1,59,407 on gratuitous relief, besides Rs. 9,69,148 advanced on loans. During the period of famine the death rate was not abnormal. Harvesting of winter rice crop in December last, estimated at 90 per cent of the average crop, restored normal conditions in the district.

L.-G. OF BURMA AT AKYAB.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND PRESERVATION OF BURMA OF ANTIQUI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma on his first visit to Akyab on Tuesday. In reply to addresses presented to him his honour expressed pleasure at visiting Akyab. He thanked them for their recognition of the Government's inability to incur additional expenditure during the period of war and assured them that the claims of Akyab would not be overlooked when money was once more available and needs regarding communications would be considered by a strong representation committee already appointed for the purpose. Referring to education his honour pointed out that the department was taking all possible steps to assist the Maban schools and assured them owing to backwardness in education of that important community it would not be neglected during his term of office. At the same time he looked confidently to the leading men of the community to give liberal abundance to the cause of education. With regard to their request for the appointment of an Archaeologist for Arakan for the preservation and restoration of antiques which were falling to decay his honour said he could not afford at present to appoint a separate archaeologist for that division but would see what could be done.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS.

ONE ENEMY STEAMER AND 8 SCHOONERS SUNK BY RUSSIAN SUBMARINE.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

LIVELY CANNONADING IN AVOCOURT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUP DE-MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 21.

A French communiqué reports lively cannonading between the Meuse and the Aisne and in the Avocourt sector.

We carried out successful *coup de main* north of Flirey, west of Wattwiller, and brought back prisoners.

ENEMY ATTACK ON LE. TRANSLOY.

BRITISH DAMAGE POSITIONS IN YPRES AND ARMENTIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

A British communiqué says under cover of heavy bombardment destroying our trench, strong enemy detachments, assisted by Flammenwerfer, rushed a small advanced post southward of Le Transloy.

We entered and considerably damaged the positions eastward of Armentieres and eastward of Ypres.

REPLY TO PACIFISTS IN COMMONS.

MR. BONAR LAW ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 21.

Replying in the Commons to-day to speeches by the pacifists, Mr. Bonar Law said, that he failed to see the possible method of securing peace at present, without fighting for it. He taunted the pacifists that they criticised our peace conditions, but were silent with regard to those of the enemies. We did not consider ours unreasonable; those of the Germans were clearly based on victory and accentuation of the military machine, which would expose the world to a repetition of the present horrors. Germany was following the principle that it was not sufficient to fight the adversaries, but that they must also terrorise the civilian populations and neutrals. We were fighting to make the enemy learn that it does not pay to commit crimes. "We believe," he said, "that the war was forced on the world, with a calculation, as cold as that of the chess-player, who moves a piece. If we can help it, there will be no Second Punic War."

Mr. Herbert Samuel warmly endorsed the Government's policy.

BRITISH ATTACK ON ANCRE.

WHAT IT ACHIEVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

A "Pioneer's" special cable states:—

London, February 19.—Correspondents at the front explain that the British attack on the Ancre unluckily coincided with fog and heavy clouds. These seriously interfered with the co-operation of the artillery, but before the advance it had done such excellent work that all the prisoners reported they had been without food for 24 hours. Some had had nothing for 48 hours. Even during the fog the artillery, utilising previous observations, was able to do effective counter-battery work, although it could not interfere with the preparation of counter-attacks.

The British troops engaged were the Londoners, the Southerners and Midlanders. Those on the south of the Ancre, pressing a gallant charge beyond their objective gained the crest of a hill south-westward of Miraumont dominating the town, and but for the weather would have held it. As it was, they had to be content with the southern and eastern slope. Meanwhile, the men northward of the Ancre had taken a crest above Baillescourt farm, which also dominates Miraumont. We are on the southern front of Serre Hill. We have our line for several hundred yards along the railway eastward of Grandcourt.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY THROWN BACK NEAR NASERAZEBIO PASTORILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 21.

An Italian communiqué says on Monday night the enemy entered a trench through galleries beneath the snow near Naserazebio Pastorile. After hand-to-hand fighting we threw them out taking prisoners.

MANUFACTURE OF MALT PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

The Press Bureau announces that the manufacture of malt suitable for beer brewing from barley and other cereals is prohibited except under the authority of the Food Controller.

COMING STRUGGLE ON THE SOMME.

GERMAN EXPERTATION.

CASUALTIES ON WESTERN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cables says:—

London, February 19.—The "Berliner Tageblatt's" correspondent on the western front says that patrol fighting, artillery fire, and mine work are filling the casualty lists without any great fight. The war of position has reached its bitterest phase. In consequence of the previous Somme advance, British attacks, directed to rounding off the line are inevitable, and the Germans must expect to meet the English in continual heavy fighting on the Somme.

The correspondent warns his readers against reading into the joyfully expressed report of the Champagne success, by any radical change in the situation.

FUTILITY OF GERMAN BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0.15 a.m., Feb. 22.

The reports for 1916 of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association show that Great Britain's ocean going tonnage had been reduced by less than 5 per cent. after two and half years of war.

The Association says:—These figures show the futility of the German blockade.

AUSTRIA AND SUBMARINISM.

AMERICAN DEMAND FOR AUSTRIA'S STANDPOINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 21.

The American Ambassador in Vienna has asked for a clear and final statement of Austria's standpoint regarding submarinism, and whether the assurance given on the occasion of the Ancona and the Persia incidents has been changed or withdrawn.

NO EXCUSE FOR SUBMARINING BRAZILIAN SHIPS.

ROUTES AND WHEREABOUTS NOTIFIED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 21.

The Government states that it has informed Germany of the whereabouts and routes of the Brazilian ships bound for Europe, so there is no excuse for submarining them.

SUBMARINING OF HUGO HAMILTON DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0.15 a.m., Feb. 22.

The Swedish press denounces the submarining of Sweden's biggest sailingship Hugo Hamilton, which left Valparaiso for Sweden with a cargo of saltpetre, contrasting the flagrant breach of international law with the British methods.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS ENDOWMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 22.

The City Corporation has given 250 sterling yearly for nine years towards the endowment of the School of Oriental Studies.

The Goldsmith's Company 5,000 of War Loan, Chartered Bank of India 1,000 donation and 100 yearly for five years, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 200 for five years, National Bank of India 100 for three years and Mercantile Bank of India 100.

Sir Marcus Samuel and E. Andrews have given 1,000 each. The latter increased his subscription from 100 as a tribute to the valour of Indian troops.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN SHUMRAN.

TWO COUNTER ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Feb. 21.

An official Mesopotamia communiqué says we occupied two front lines of 350 and 540 yards respectively at Sannaiyat. Two heavy counter-attacks were delivered. The first was repulsed. The other partially succeeded, forcing back our right to its original line and our left was withdrawn at dusk.

We have made further progress in the Shumran bend.

SWEDISH GENDARMERIE IN PERSIA.

GERMAN FIRMS IN BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. Balfour stated that the Swedish Gendarmerie in Persia would not be reorganised under fresh Swedish instructors.

He also stated that there were one German consulate two German post offices, two German banks and thirty-two German commercial firms in British Concessions in China while there were only four British commercial firms in German Concession.

SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees suggested that Rule 3 clause 3 of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund should be amended so as to open the Children's Branch to the officer members of the Widow's Branch of the Bombay Fund.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had not heard of any complaints or proposals made to or by the managing bodies of these funds on the subject.

LOSS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE.

ALL PASSENGERS SAVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

Information has been received here to-day by Messrs. Steel Bros. and Co., Agents of the Bibby Line of steamers that their steamer Worcestershire has been sunk. All passengers numbering 40 are safe. Amongst the passengers were Sir Charles Fox and Mr. L. H. Saunders and nine ladies.

A message received later says three native crew of the Worcestershire are still missing.

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Further details of any importance did not reach here upto Tuesday morning regarding the sinking of the Worcestershire. Telegrams to friends from passengers confirm the fact that all passengers have been saved. The vessel is the first of the Bibby steamers to be lost since the outbreak of war. She was under the command of Captain Lindsay and had a complement of 50 Europeans and 93 lascars and carried wireless. It was one of the most up-to-date steamers of the line.

A telegram received last evening shows that Mr. L. H. Saunders, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, halted at Colombo and had not sailed by the steamer.

COLOMBO, Feb. 21.

A communiqué issued by the Ceylon Government states that the loss of the "Worcestershire" was due probably to either a floating mine or internal explosion. All passengers and all but three of the crew were saved.

PURCHASE OF DANISH WEST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0.15 a.m., Feb. 22.

The Senate has passed the Bill appropriating 5,000,000 sterling for purchase of the Danish West Indies.

WAR DISTRESS THROUGHOUT EUROPE

GENERAL FOOD AND FUEL RESTRICTIONS.

CONDITIONS BECOMING WORSE DAILY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 21.

The cumulative effects of the war are manifest throughout Europe and food and fuel restrictions are becoming general. Neutrals are particularly in lack of coal. Great Britain, despite submarining, is best served in all respects.

Newspapers in France consist of single sheets, while Holland is without papers one day a week. France, in addition to meatless days and prohibition of pastry, proposes to issue breadcards.

In short the general conditions are becoming worse daily. In Scandinavia, the shortage of coal has compelled the authorities to restrict the hours during which schools, churches and factories remain open and Sweden has issued sugar and soap cards. The Italian Government has commandeered crops at 36 lire a quintal, and fixed the price of the next crop at 45 lire, hoping to encourage new sowing. Bread and sugar tickets are expected in Rome and coal costs 16 sterling a ton. Wood is 78 shillings. There is great distress in Spain, owing to stoppage of industries, due to submarining.

CAMPAIGN IN MACEDONIA

ENEMY DEFENCES BLOWN UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says—

London, February 19.—Reuter's correspondent in Macedonia says that the enemy position, west of Lake Doiran, was strongly organised and partially fortified with concrete. The raiders found the dugouts full of Bulgars, who refused to emerge. They bombed the maxim gun emplacements and other defences were blown up. The enemy promptly counter-attacked, and desperate bomb and bayonet fighting ensued. One counter-attack, when crossing a crest, was wiped out by maxims and all were repulsed until the signal to withdraw, was given at a pre-arranged hour.

It is estimated that 50 of the enemy were put out of action in addition to 27 prisoners. The men are delighted at their success.

TURKISH POSTS CAPTURED IN SINAI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 0.15 a.m., Feb. 22.

An official despatch from Egypt says:—We have captured the Turkish posts of Nekhl and Bir-el-Hassana in the Sinai Peninsula, securing prisoners and booty.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 22.

The "Nederland Shipping Company" and "Rotterdamsche Lloyd" will shortly resume services with eight passenger steamers between Java and San Francisco touching at Hongkong, Nagasaki and Honolulu and connecting with Holland-America Line at New York.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The P. W. D. Committee examined five witnesses on Monday. At Tuesday's sitting the Hon. Sir Francis Spring was the first witness examined. He said that he had spent nearly a million pounds in the Madras Harbour works and had not employed any big contractors. The big contractors in the sense in England did not exist in this country except in that of Messrs. Martin and Co., of Calcutta. He said works executed departmentally were done cheaper than under contract system.

The Hon. Mr. Gordon Fraser thought the present system of carrying out work in P. W. D. excluded absolutely firms like those connected with the Chambers of Commerce.

COMMITTE ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PRINCIPLE OF PREFERENCE RECOMMENDED.

WIDER RANGE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

The Committee on commercial and industrial policy, of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is Chairman, recommends, in view of the experience gained during the war, that special steps ought to be taken to stimulate the production of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactures within the Empire, wherever expansion of production is possible and economically desirable for the safety and welfare of the Empire. Therefore the Imperial Government should now declare its adherence to the principle of preference for the products and manufactures of the Dominions in respect of any customs duties now or hereafter imposed upon the imports into the United Kingdom.

The Committee further considers that it will be necessary soon to consider, as one of the methods of achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of customs duties which would be remitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with the Allies and the neutrals.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACK NEAR PODGAITZE.

ONE ENEMY STEAMER AND EIGHT SCHOONERS SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 21.

A wireless Russian communiqué says we repulsed an attack north-west of Podgaitze.

We have submarined a steamer and eight schooners in the Bosphorus.

BRITISH ADMIRATION OF THE SERBS.

A LETTER TO MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

The "Morning Post" publishes a letter written by an old student of Dr. Addison to the Minister of Munitions contains a tribute to our gallant Allies the Serbians:

I just thought you might like to know that we are all well pleased with the new Cabinet (what cheek!). By "we" I mean our mess, of course. There are several of your old students out East. I am . . . of the Medical Division . . . which is attached to the Serbs. I and all our men find them most interesting. They are almost ideal patients from our point of view. There are no malingerers and very, very few neurasthenics. Their *moral* is wonderful, especially when one considers their experiences during the retreat. I think that we, as a nation, might learn much from them. They are obviously a nation of democrats. Every man is independent and yet well behaved. They are never rude or insolent. Yet there is a curious lack of servility amongst them.

I believe the solution of the problem indicated by this curious contrast is that each man is a small owner of land. I can now talk sufficient Serb to understand them, and they tell me that when Karageorge liberated the Serbs it was arranged that each man should have the land he was working under Turkish rule: no more and no less. New Serbia was treated in the same way; the result has been very good from the moral standpoint. There are no teetotalers and very few drunkards, no poverty and no riches, but a contented peasantry. Most of them can read, and they keep three daily papers running. They know that they were regarded as savages by most of Europe, and they rather resent this, for they are distinctly a brainy race. Their ability to learn languages is astounding.

I feel sure that after the war, when we are reorganising, it would pay English Liberal politicians to study the Serb solution of the land question. They have faults of course. They are gluttons to a man and have awful appetites, but they seem to thrive on it. They come in here absolute wrecks from chronic malaria, but pick up marvellously. I honestly think that the British hospitals to the Serbs have done most valuable work: our shelter, food, and quinine must have saved thousands of useful farmers, quite apart from the purely military aspect, which must have been invaluable to the Serbs. I think I can say that all of us to a man (and woman) like the Serbs and admire their many virtues.

WAR LOAN.

CONTRIBUTION OF EGYPT.

5,420,000 STERLING NEW MONEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 22.

Egypt contributed nearly 5,000,000 sterling to the British War Loan, of which 3,750,000 was new money. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and its clients contributed 5,010,000 sterling of which 1,670,000 was new.

MEN UNDER 31.

EXEMPTIONS TO BE REVISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 22.

It is stated that the Government has decided to revise all exemptions of men under 31 and that if this is not sufficient to provide the necessary number of men fit for active service, the military age may be raised to 50.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROHIBITED TO TRAVEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 22.

Women and children have been prohibited from travelling to Europe in any circumstances.

DEATH OF GENERAL FUNSTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SANANTONIO, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 22.

The death of General Funston is announced.

STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 22.

The British steamers Iolo and Okement and two British smallcraft have been sunk. The tonnage lost totals over 8,000.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

INCREASE OF PORT DUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

The Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust in proposing an increase of port dues, berth fees and carnage fees on ocean going steamers, said:—I would point out that whereas Bombay and Calcutta have put on heavy surcharges on revenue, 25 per cent. in fact, since the war broke out, the Karachi Port Trust have so far imposed no burden on the trade for the benefit of their own revenues. It appears quite legitimate to seek the increase we require, to some extent at least, by imposing higher dues on ships, which are charging freights of, at least, seven to eight times more than prevailed before the war. We shall have again this year, possibly to face a deficit budget, although I have estimated the receipts more hopefully than was last year possible. These proposals will only affect ocean going steamers as to all three items and will not affect country craft as to the Napier Mole Boat wharf. The sanction of the local Government will be necessary to these proposals.

The port trustees have approved the Chairman's proposal.

PUNJAB DOUBLE COMPANY.

RECRUITING MEETING AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

A largely attended public meeting in connection with recruiting for the proposed Punjab Double Company was held here this evening, Lieut.-Colonel P. S. M. Burlton, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Simla, presided. In opening the proceedings the chairman explained the object of the meeting and was followed by Mr. K. B. Mir Mod Khan, Mr. Mohd Omar and Pandit Omar Singh, pleaders, Mr. Ganga Ram and Mr. Bhagat Singh, all of whom in brief speeches explained the benefits enjoyed by the people of India under the British rule and exhorted the educated community to join the proposed Double Company stating that Government had kindly given them an opportunity to show their loyalty and devotion. Resolutions fully approving the scheme, thanking the Government for granting graduates and matriculates of the Punjab University an opportunity of enlisting themselves in the army, requesting the local Government for extension of time till the end of May next to complete the scheme, and forming a committee to carry out the propaganda of enlistment in the district were passed. An influential and representative committee with Colonel Burlton as president was formed. A vote of thanks to the chair and three cheers to his Majesty the King-Emperor brought the meeting to close.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

have the full brunt of defending these, Indians doing but little. They must be prepared to do their duty by India as others were doing by their motherland. He hoped that every youth would be put through a complete military training, in order that they might be able to do their work fairly and well. He then spoke of the moral value of military training. Referring to local service, he said it was not right and proper that here again the European community should be taxed beyond endurance. It was extremely desirable in the interests of justice and expediency to do away with all distinction between Indian and European in matters military, and referred in this connection to the noteworthy declarations made by the Queen Empress and Emperors and also to the despatch of Sir Charles Wood. His Excellency should not merely look to the present needs, but also bear in mind that the future may have struggles in store for us which we could not foresee now. The Allies of to-day may become enemies to-morrow. Against that woeful day Indians must be prepared to do their share of work. This opportunity must be availed of by Government to declare that Indians would be treated equally with Europeans. Indians should be given military training. Referring to the Military College at Quetta, he said it was an anomaly that it should be closed against Indians. It was no less an anamoly that the India Defence Force should consist of mostly Europeans. He trusted that a liberal spirit would be exhibited by Government in meeting these very desirable demands.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali, in supporting the Bill, said he hoped England would not forget the splendid services which India had rendered during the war.

Mr. Chanda (Assam) said there ought not be any distinction between the different sections of His Majesty's subjects. He urged that Indians should be given commissioned ranks in the army.

Dr. Sapru said, the reception given to the Bill to-day was by no means surprising. They read in it the promise of a new era, so far as military matters were concerned. They saw in it, the old policy of distrust once and for ever replaced by one of trust. They did not want to ask for a commission in a spirit of bargaining and he protested against it. They took their stand on the justice of their birth-right. He realized they could not turn out commissioned officers to order, but let it be plainly said that they shall have it in a reasonable time. They, as councillors of his Excellency, would be wanting in honesty if they did not explain to Government their real position in this matter.

The Raja of Kanika said the measure had the fullest support of the landholders of Behar and Orissa. He hoped the Bill would open the military career for the children of the soil.

Mr. Sarma alluding to the speeches of the Punjab representatives, said they were not jealous of the part played by the Punjabis in the war, but they were proud of their heroism. They were their blood and kith and kin. It was, however, their Madras army which won India for the British. They were at one time the best soldiers. It was easy life that deteriorated them. He associated himself with the other members, in claiming equality of position and status, and urged for commissioned ranks for Indians. He hoped that the measure would not throw an additional burden on Indian finance.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri (Bengal), said the measure was the boldest and statesmanlike departure made by the Government in its policy. He hoped the Indian units would be given the same privileges as the British units.

Mr. Rahim (Bengal), also supported the Bill.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S REPLY.

The Commander-in-Chief in replying to the debate, said that everything said in the course of it would be considered fully, so far as it touched the Bill, but it must be remembered that the Bill was specially a war measure; hence, he could not point to large measures that had been raised, but he invited a large number of recruits from all parts of India, especially from the ranks of educated men and said that, if they showed themselves fit for the position they were aspiring for, the fulfilment of their aspirations would be most favourably considered, when the time came.

The Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

Pandit Malaviya presented the report of the Select Committee on the Transfer of Property Amendment Bill.

The Council adjourned for lunch at this stage.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The Council reassembling after lunch, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Vice-President, presided.

Mr. Dadabhoy moved the resolution for the constitution of special machinery in each province to consider the cases of persons whose movements or actions it was proposed to control under the rules made under section 2 (F), Defence of India Act. He said the procedure so far adopted in Bengal, was surprising and subversive of wholesome principles underlying the criminal law as applied in India. He proceeded to demonstrate how inverted the whole method was at every step, leading to the internment of the victim. For instance, a man was arrested first and then came the attempt to gather evidence justifying his detention. Would that course, he asked, command the approval of the Council or the Government?

He then alluded to house searches and declared the policy of wholesale arrests, promiscuous house searches and indiscriminate internments, was hardly calculated to inspire confidence in the administration of the Act. Such a procedure might succeed in striking terror into the hearts of the people for the moment, but it was bound to cause reaction and drive, deep underground, the seeds of discontent.

He contended that opportunities for legal consultations as were now vouchsafed, were nominal and could not be effective.

Alluding to the Viceroy's observation at Calcutta, that Lord Carmichael personally investigated each case, and in those rare cases which had come to Limseli, he (the Viceroy) had himself always examined the papers with great care, he wished to say most respectfully, that when each case came up for the Governor's or the Viceroy's consideration, the papers were complete from a departmental point of view, with notes of the police and the officer-in-charge of operations, but without the most important facts as to how and under what circumstances, the statement of the arrested person came to be recorded. It was besides admitted by Lord Carmichael, that the principal foundation for the order was the statement of the accused, and that was again subversive of the underlying principles of Criminal Law. He was prepared to concede the Act had given large emergency powers to the executive, but he said it would hardly be contended it involved the abrogation of all principles of Criminal Law.

MODIFICATIONS OF INTERNMENT RULES.

On a review of these facts, he suggested three important modifications of internment rules. First, a person against whom proceedings under the Act were in contemplation, should have as of right, a copy of the charge, with details about the evidence upon which it was based, before he was called upon to make any statement. If he is denied an opportunity of exposing by open cross-examination in the court of law, the weakness of that evidence, and if he is denied the further opportunity of placing before the executive, facts that would go to discredit the information and other evidence, that would amount to a denial of justice. Secondly, nobody should be compelled to make a statement, by way of defence or explanation. It must be discretionary with the party to make one or not. The accused should be free to do that in consultation with lawyers. Thirdly, the charge with the evidence upon which it was based, as also the statement of the accused if any, and all the other papers, relevant to the proceeding, should be placed before an Advisory Committee on which the profession and the bench must be strongly represented, for opinion.

AGGRAVATION OF ECONOMIC TROUBLE.

In conclusion, Mr. Dadabhoy observed:—The members will please consider, that the present procedure, however successful, is bound to create for the Government future trouble, and to add to the difficulties of future administration. Not the least of these, will arise from the fact that the economic trouble will become aggravated. The problem of middle-class unemployment will become acuter. The future of the detenu is blasted. He cannot find service anywhere. He cannot take to trade and industry for lack of capital, as also from the absence of reasonable hopes of success with the executive looking askance at him, and a community determined to keep him at arms length, if only through fear of the police. And these persons do not stand alone, they are the bread-winners of whole families and large numbers of dependents. If we unwittingly make wrecks of them, we starve a large body of innocent people and store up trouble for the whole community.

MR. CHANDA'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Chanda (Assam) moved the following amendments to Mr. Dadabhoy's resolutions, that after the words "Special Machinery", the following words be added, "in the shape of an advisory committee, consisting of a High Court Judge preferably an Indian, a practising Indian lawyer other than a public prosecutor and a Sessions Judge", that the following clause be added at the end of the resolution, "and further to provide that after arrest definite charges on which the arrest is made, or an order of internment is intended to be passed, specifying as far as practicable, the acts complained of, and such particulars, as to the time and place of the alleged acts, as are sufficient to give the party, reasonable notice of the matters he is accused of be given to the party, and his written answer to the same, if he wishes to make any, be taken by a magistrate before final orders are passed and that reasonable opportunities for taking legal advice be given to the party."

He said, his objects were to secure precision in the charges passed against the accused and to bring them before a tribunal, commanding public confidence. After detailing the provisions of the English Act, which had been contended, was harsher than ours he said, even there they had never thought of usurping the functions of the civil tribunal again however heinous might be our crimes. He had a right to have his whole case investigated by an advisory committee. Here, a court may acquit an accused but no sooner had he stepped out of it than he was arrested and interned, even if a magistrate of a district may hold him innocent, but he could not help him for the C.I.D. was above all. No wonder the administration of the Act was creating much alarm. He then said, "Can it be doubted that the very object of the Government is being defeated by the manner in which the Act is worked? You may succeed by wide and indiscriminate application of the Act, by working harshly, as it is at present done, for the time being to strike terror into the hearts of the people and temporarily put a stop to the activities of the revolutionaries, but will the result be permanent? Will not the sympathy of the public be ranged on the side of the people interned? Why should it be so? Hence the need for acting upon the proposals embodied in the amendments, which would inspire confidence among the public."

Mr. Sukul (S.P.) said, a good case had been made out by both Mr. Dadabhoy, who moved the resolution, and Mr. Chanda, who moved the amendment. He thought the Government would see their way to accede to their requests. He complained of the wide and indiscriminate application of the Defence of India Act.

UN-BRITISH METHOD OF DURING THING.

Babu B. N. Basu said that the debate was painful to him coming as he did from Bengal, because brilliant and young men whom he expected to vindicate and uphold the honour of Bengal were being arrested and stifled for causes unknown. I may say unknowable continued Mr. Basu "this was an un-British method of doing things that had spread discontent all over Bengal." He himself shrank from moving this resolution. He said he must confess that, he, old as he was, had felt deeply on the ravage it caused on homes by taking away the promise of the family. He did not doubt the good faith of the officials but in a matter like this, in a matter, which affected the future relations between the governing and governed, was it too much to ask that the executive should not be armed to the teeth, should not give the go-by to all principles of justice and humanity, and that they should be properly guarded by providing for an advisory committee, which might if necessary be a secret body. It was suggested that persons siting on the advisory committees might be endangered, but there were ways of getting over them if the Government were anxious to do full justice to the victims. Then why not delegate the duty of sifting the evidence, to a body capable of doing so, with a really judicial temper?

Mr. Haq (Behar), in supporting the resolution said, he had supported the Defence of India Act, inside and outside it, but strongly objected to the methods adopted by some provincial Governments. His own community had suffered most in some cases. He took the entire responsibility when he said that the Internment of Mahmmad Ali, Shaukat Ali and Zaffar Ali had created a profound discontent among a certain section of the Mahomedans. They wondered why they were interned. He urged the acceptance of the resolution and amendments in the interest of the Government themselves.

Mr. Ayyangar (Madras) supported the resolution and referred to Mrs. Besant's case, whom he personally knew and to whose conduct no exception could be taken.

When the speaker was referring to the action of three Governments with regard to Mrs. Besant, the Vice-President rose to a point of order and asked the speaker to confine himself to the subject of the resolution.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK'S REPLY.

Sir Reginald Craddock, in replying said, he was sorry to say the Government was not ready to accept the resolution or the amendment. He emphasised that no member of this Council knew of any man who had been interned unjustly but, he added, that no one, British or Indian, would desire to curtail any one's liberty, that Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford had both considered many cases, and he could not believe that any member would believe that these would act deliberately and unjustly. He very solemnly affirmed that no one was interned except on the most definite information.

He added that the speeches made, seemed to assume that suspects had been arrested on insufficient evidence and he referred the members to the Punjab and Benares conspiracy cases and to speeches of Lord Carmichael. He said no one was more sympathetic than the Governor of Bengal and he had taken his people into his confidence and had examined all cases which came under his notice. Yet, he said, the people in Bengal immediately claimed that the Governor was making a mountain out of a mole hill.

Anarchy was a speck, but the speck was there, and he proceeded to read statements showing how a young man of 16 became an anarchist. The extract said:—"We were extremely anxious to keep what was after our movements secret. We feared reinforcements coming into Calcutta, where we had hoped for 5,000 rebels in Calcutta and 50,000 rebels from other parts of Bengal. German officers were to be kept in East Bengal to train men and all the fighting was to be in West Bengal." A second extract says:—"We do not wish a decisive victory on either side in the European war, as the continuance of the war helps us on and without the war our advance would not have been so quick."

He added: "The Mahomedans are showing a tendency to side with Germany owing to their treaty with Turkey, but we must get on with our plan of operations independent of the Mahomedans and if necessary deceive them while, representing to Germany that both Hindus and Mahomedans are united and a revolution is imminent."

Sir Reginald Craddock then described the action taken in Great Britain in similar circumstances and he compared the class of people who were interned in the United Kingdom and in India. He deprecated the suggestion that the men in India had been interned on insufficient evidence. He said the conclusions were come to by a high executive officer in each case and he implored everyone to leave nothing undone, to check the conspiracy and to wean these young men from the dangerous area of the conspiracy. He finally said, the Government could not agree to place before an outside tribunal, the secret information which they possessed as to the movements and intrigues of the enemy, but he was prepared to recommend that in certain cases, the facts should be examined by a responsible judge or judges.

AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION.

Pandit Malaviya said, it was some satisfaction to have listened to Sir Reginald addock, in as much as it shows the Government was aware of the gravity of the situation, but his decision not to take the non-officials into consideration, was very unfortunate and he pointed out a non-official of to-day might be an official to-morrow, again in an advisory committee. There was to be only one non-official lawyer and he would, speaking for the bar to which he belonged, say there would not be any difficulty in finding one who would keep any secret he might be entrusted with. As for anarchists he would make it clear no one sympathised with them. All that was demanded by the non-officials was that in no case any injustice should be done.

Referring to extracts read by Sir Reginald, he said, he could not accept them off-hand without a detailed examination. There could be no apprehension that the proposed committee would not be alive to its responsibilities. An executive officer might not be able to bring a judicial temperament to decide cases. These enactments, he submitted, were dangerous not only from the point of view of the accused, but also from that of the officer concerned. Continuing, he said, section clause 2 (F) of the Act had been applied extensively. Examples, Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak. He was not going to speak for them for, they were strong enough to defend themselves, but he would say this, that it was a clear abuse of the Act.

Here he was called to order. Mr. Malaviya said, he referred to them because, here the power was abused which would not have been the case if there were an advisory committee. He hoped the Government of India would reconsider its decision.

Dr. Sapru said what Mr. Dadabhoy wanted was not to amend the Act radically, but to see the Act administered with less friction. Executive officers, he said, were not prone to sift the evidence with the same judicial temperament as judicial officers would. Again, if executive officers could bring that judicial temperament to bear, what objection could there be in constituting a committee of at least a High Court Judge and a District Judge? As for the objection to the inclusion of non-officials he said, it was a weak reed to rely upon, seeing that similar, though not an exact, experiment had been made in the constitution of special tribunals. The scope so of the resolution and the amendment were eminently reasonable that one wondered at the attitude of the Government. In conclusion he said, no one wanted to protect the anarchist or the conspirator.

Mr. Jinnah said, no one of the non-official members showed any inclination that delinquents should not be properly punished. He expressed disappointment that the Home Member should reject the proposal contained in the resolution and amendments. He said they might omit the non-official lawyer from the committee if they liked, though he was as respectable as the Home Member himself. There could not be any grounds for objection to the appointment of a committee consisting of high judicial officers of Government.

Mr. Sarma (Madras) said, if Government wanted to inspire confidence in the Defence of India Act, they must not place barriers between themselves and the people.

Sir James Du Boulay pointed out that in Bengal, the judicial officers had been consulted and the matter not left to the executive officers as assumed by Pandit Malaviya.

He discussed the importance of secrecy being observed in the cases of statements made to authorities.

Mr. Westropp (Bombay), also spoke and gave an account of his personal experience of the working of the Defence of India Act. He wondered how suggestions could be made for the publication of secrets which might prove of the highest importance to the enemy. He maintained that the liberty of the subjects was not interfered with.

Mr. Dadabhoy replying to the whole debate, alluded to the failure of his resolution on unrest which was of great importance. He endorsed what the Home Member had said, but said, the request contained in the resolution was a modest one. He failed to see how the Committee, composed of judicial officers would be prejudicial to public safety.

The amendments were first put to the Council, which were negatived. The resolution was then put to the Council which was also negatived. On a division being called for, the resolution was rejected by 39 voting against and 14 voting for it.

Mr. Sastri withdrew his resolution on the conscience, clause as the Government of India had not received replies from the local Governments.

The Council rose at 5-49 p.m. and adjourned till to-morrow.

PROPOSED ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a Warden of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, and Administrator of Mount Mary's Chapel affiliated to it.

The appeal, published in your paper over the signature of Rev. J. Napolesim, inviting subscriptions from the public for a proposed high school, is open to correction. It is stated in the appeal "A loan of Rs. 10,000 which has been secured, supplemented by the sum of Rs. 6,000 which the Archbishop has been able to place at our disposal, form the working basis on which the schome has been launched." The fact is that a loan of Rs. 6,000 has been agreed upon to be advanced from the Funds of the Mount Mary's Chapel. It will thus be seen that it is not the Archbishop who gives or supplements the sum of Rs. 6,000, but that sum of Rs. 6,000 is supplemented by the advance from the funds of Mount Mary's Chapel, as just pointed out by me.

The concluding paragraph of the appeal mentions the names of certain gentlemen as having been appointed Joint Treasurers of the Fund. This statement takes me completely by surprise. I should like to know who have authorized the gentlemen to act as Treasurers. I wish to be clearly understood that no Committee has yet been formed in connection with the proposed St. Andrew's High School for Bandra, and that Joint Treasurers or President for the purpose have yet to come into being. No power or authority has yet been given by the Wardens of St. Andrew's to Rev. Napolesim to appoint Treasurers, to form a Committee, or to constitute himself a President, and at the last meeting of the Wardens presided over by Rev. Napolesim it was decided that nothing in connection with the proposed St. Andrew's High School scheme should be done without consulting the Wardens.

Thanking you in anticipation, and hoping that when an authorised appeal is put forward it will have your sympathy and encouragement.—Yours, etc.,

P. P. A. GONSALVES,
Warden, St. Andrew's Church, and
Administrator, Mount Mary's Chapel.
Bandra, 21st Feb. 1917.

JUDGES AND THE BAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much as I admire the thoroughgoing independence with which "The Bombay Chronicle" is edited—and it has now put new life into the politics of this Presidency—I cannot help pressing you to kindly see your way to publish this letter. I refer to your Sunday and Tuesday's editorials and a letter anent the subject of a "Breeze in the Small Causes Court of Bombay." I am not writing this letter with any prejudice for one or other of the parties concerned. If anything, I have—these twenty-two years of my practice in and out of Bombay—very much regretted the want of a strong backbone in the Bombay Bar, to resist the treatment we are often subjected to when conducting and arguing cases—original and in appeal. In the said Small Causes Court "breeze" we have not yet read the version of both sides—particularly that of the Acting Chief Judge's side. But this much I feel impelled to observe that, more often than not, members of the Bench so repeatedly interrupt lawyers on their legs, with queries and exclamations, that they throw a damper on their zeal and create an impression in the minds of litigants that the judiciary sitting in judgment is already biassed against one side or the other. This is not as it should be. Patience is not one of the virtues of the Benches on this side of our Presidency. I will make bold to place here just one instance—and that too with reference to Mr. Billimoria, the very Judge on whose behalf your columns have taken up cudgels, so to speak. When Mr. Kemp was on the Bench as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Courts, Bombay, I was arguing an appeal before what is known as "Full Court"—though how two Judges could constitute a "Full Court" has always perplexed my understanding of the term—and I was citing some cases. Mr. Billimoria interrupted me and said he "knew all these cases." I was obliged to retort and say that "his Honour may be, but that he was speaking for himself; there was the Chief Judge also with him." Mr. Kemp at once saw the appropriateness of this observation of mine and I well remember his observing "Yes, I would like to hear what these cases are." Well, Sir, this must give a fairly good idea as to the impatience of a Judge when he must have been—and ought to be—conscious that in a "Full Court" it is not to the Judge of the original side but also the Chief Judge sitting in appeal, to whom arguments are addressed. In the matter of the latest "breeze" it is a thoroughly pertinent observation of yours that Mr. Billimoria "took upon himself, as he is entitled to do, to point out to the arguing pleader the various inconsistencies and improbabilities in his case, with the object, we presume of eliciting such replies as would help the Court to a decision." But, I must submit here, that frequent interruptions like these—particularly of a Judge who must already have heard arguments in his own Court when trying a suit—hamper a lawyer so much that it leads to his almost forgetting to take up the thread of his arguments. If there was any one on the said Bench of the "Full Court" who could have interposed a reasonable amount of interrogatories it was the Chief Judge who had not heard any arguments—as he had not tried the suit himself. When two Judges are sitting in appeal the rule is some times overlooked that each one must speak for himself. One instance, even in our High Court here, occurs to me. Very recently I was arguing in a reference for a revision or interpretation of an order originally made by two Judges, one of whom happened not to be sitting when my application for the said revision or interpretation was being heard. And I happened to observe that while the Court (of the previous two Judges) was giving its judgment, if I had understood the order to mean a certain interpretation I would have interposed—(I fear I inadvertently let in the word "interfere")—and asked for the order to be explicitly worded, so as to leave no loop-hole for another meaning being put upon the wording of the order. One of the learned Judges (he who gave the original order in question) observed "We would not have listened to you." It was on the tip of my tongue to retort that "perhaps his Lordship was speaking for himself when he used the word 'we,' as the other learned Judge, who was with him when the original order in question was recorded, was not sitting with him to hear the reference at a later stage." But the Bar—including my humble self—has so much respect for his Lordship's thorough-going and fearless independence—(*Vide* his recent judgment *in re* Mr. Tilak's security matter) that I felt that even a "snub" like the one he inadvertently administered must be gulped down in spite of his Lordship's words which meant as if he was speaking for an absent brother-judge.

Sir, as you have already published one letter contrasting the "breeze" in one of the High Courts, out of Bombay, with the "hurricanes" in that of Bombay, I don't think you will have any objection in publishing this letter also.

I am affixing my name hereunder regardless of any consequences—if any there be—of doing so.

M. M. MURZBAN,
Barrister-at-Law.

Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 21st February, 1917.

VICEROY'S TOUR

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

As at present arranged, the Viceroy will leave Delhi on his spring tour towards the end of March and will visit Gwalior Peshawar, Lahore and Dehra Dun arriving in Simla towards the end of April.

ST. COLUMBIA GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

LADY WILLINGDON DECLARES HOSTEL OPEN.

H. E. Lady Willingdon performed yesterday the opening ceremony of the hostel of the St. Columbia High School for Girls, in Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay. Her Excellency was on arrival received by the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and conducted to the dais, the school girls greeting her with a song of welcome. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan presided.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, asking her Excellency Lady Willingdon to open the hostel, said the first word that he would utter, was to express his Excellency Lord Willingdon's regret that he had been unable to accompany her Excellency there on account of the multiplicity of his other engagements. They would have been delighted to have the genial presence of his Excellency but they were sure that H. E. Lady Willingdon's presence would amply make up for all that they missed by his Excellency's absence.

Proceeding Dr. Mackichan said the school represented the latest development of the work of the Free Church Mission in the department of education in Bombay. It had its roots far back nearly at the beginning of the last century when with the advent of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Murray-Mitchell and Mrs. Nesbit, the work of the education of girls was taken up in earnest and institutions established in connection with the Mission of the Free Church of Scotland. This school was originally a boarding school for Christian girls and had an existence of nearly eighty years. In recent years the higher standards of English came to be added as a number of Hindu girls expressed their desire to attend the institution and it soon became possible to develop it into a regular high school, teaching up to the Matriculation standard. For a number of years now, the school had been sending its pupils to the University and every year with increased success. Last year six girls were sent up for the Matriculation examination and all the six girls passed the examination. (Cheers.)

When Hindu girls came to know the value of this school and when its reputation extended outside the City, pupils from other parts of the Presidency came here and it became necessary to provide hostels. As the number of pupils increased, the problem of having a bigger hostel faced them; hence this bigger hostel. One wing of this hostel would accommodate forty Hindu girls and the other wing a similar number of Christian girls and as an indication of the rapid growth of the institution, it might be mentioned that the greater part of the accommodation had already been taken up.

The school had a large staff of European and Indian lady teachers. It was well equipped educationally but more important than educational equipment was the influence which it was fitted to exert upon its pupils by a constant contact, which it brought about between them and the ladies in charge of the institution. The staff had the assistance of other ladies of the Mission though not connected with the school. These were Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Normand.

He referred to the liberal help of Government who had contributed Rs. 95,000 to the building fund. He also expressed his indebtedness to the late Mr. Sharp for the sincere interest he took in the development of this hostel.

H. E. Lady Willingdon then declared the hostel open and proceeded to inspect it. The pupils then went through an interesting programme of songs, recitations, etc.

On the motion of the Rev. Gray, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to H. E. Lady Willingdon.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

The following were declared elected at the different ward elections held last Saturday:

Ward.
1. Mr. Jamshedji M. Antia.
2. Mr. Kaliandi H. Desai.
3. Dr. Tyebbhai Salehbhai and Mr. Pranlal A. Parneria.
4. Mr. Maganlal B. Seth and Mr. Tyebbhai M. Maskatiwala.
5. Mr. Nathabhai N. Vakilna.
6. Mr. S. H. Parekh.
7. Mr. K. V. Mody.
8. Dr. M. M. Raiji.
9. Mr. C. I. Khadepaon and Mr. D. C. Store.
10. Mr. Jivanbhai B. Vakilna and Mr. V. I. Pandit.
11. Mr. N. Vithaldas.
12. Mr. Shaikh Ali Baakaza and Mr. K. B. Vakil.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

At the share market to-day, jute mill shares were very dull and uninteresting. Lower prices were accepted by sellers and very little business was reported. Coal shares were also less inquired for and with some exceptions they ruled slightly easier. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 38-12, 39; Bhulanbararee 48; Burra Dhemo 12-12, 13, 13-4; Ghusick 22, 22-4; Katras Jherriah 110, 111; Lakurka 42-8 to 43-8; New Tetturya 12, 12-4; Parasea 5-4; Pench Valley 275, 276-8; Raneegunge 36-8; Teetulmuri 17-4.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 95, 94; Clive (ord) 127-8, 126, 125, 120; Kamarhatty (ord) 298; Kanknarrah (ord) 405, 407, 400; Kelvin (ord) 439, 442; Northbrook (ord) 27, 27-4; Standard (ord) 290.

Tea:—Choonabutty (pref) 114-8.

Miscellaneous:—Howrah Amta Railway 125, 126; Reliance Jute (deb) 103.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-4 to Re. 67-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-4 to Rs. 68-12.

At the annual Ayurvedic Conference which opens in Poona City on Sunday, Maharaja Sir Ravi Varma of Cochin will preside and some 300 delegates are expected.

BEAUTY THAT IS LASTING

Wonderful Results of New Toilet Cream.

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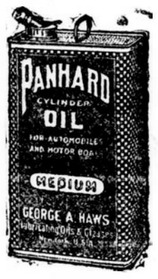

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

WHAT IS A STREET?

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

MEGHJI VALABHDAS v. THE KING-EMPEROR (The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. R. N Athavle Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The applicant was charged under section 332 (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 for depositing building materials upon a "street" in the lane known as Oval Wadi in the Mugbhat lane without the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. The applicant was found guilty of the offence with which he was charged and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25. The applicant is the owner of a private Oart at Girgaum, which is bounded on the east by Cow Lane, on the south by Mugbhat Lane, on the west by Breach Candy Road and towards the north by Borbhat Lane. Houses are built in this oart by private owners who hold plots therein on Farzandari leases. There are in the oart compound open spaces of the applicants' ownership, on some of which the applicant was storing his extra building materials and the rest of the spaces are used as passages by the tenants in the oart. In 1916, the applicant was prosecuted for the alleged depositing of building materials upon a street without the permission of the opponent.

The defence of the applicant was that the open space of the applicant's ownership was not a street as defined in sectioned 3 (w) of the Municipal Act of 1888 and that the present prosecution was time-barred because of section 514 of the Act, for no action was taken since 1910.

The Magistrate held on both the questions of law against the applicant and convicted and sentenced him as stated above.

PASSAGES HELD TO BE "STREETS."

Justice Batchelor after stating the facts of the case observed:—There is no question that he deposited building materials and he so deposited there without the written permission of the Commissioner. Upon the only question which arises, I am quite satisfied, following the decision in 30 Bom. 558, that these passages upon which in the Lower Court accused admitted that he had deposited building materials and which afford to the tenants of the various houses in the oart the only means of access to the houses are streets within the meaning of the definition of section 3 clause (w) of the Act. There is no doubt that the accused had unauthorisedly deposited building materials in a street, and that proposition remains true, even though we assume for the purposes of the argument that the petitioner's plan is correct and that at certain portions of the oart there are a few feet of open ground which do not properly fall within the passes. As to the objection taken on the score of limitation that also fails. It is true that notice originally was issued against petitioner so far back as 1910, but then it would seem that he complied at least partially with that notice. It does not appear that he failed to comply with it entirely. It does, however appear that this was a continuing offence and the offence with regard to which he is now prosecuted was distinct from the offence in respect of which the notice of 1910 was issued.

JUSTICE SHAH'S CONCURRENCE.

Justice Shah, in concurring with his learned colleague, observed:—Even assuming without deciding that the passages marked in the plan produced before the Court on behalf of the applicant represent accuratedly the passages reserved for the occupants of the different houses in the cart and that the surrounding open spaces do not form part of those passages, it is clear that those passages do form passages to form a "street" within the meaning of the definition in section 3 cl. (w) of the Act. It does not seem to have been contended apparently in the Lower Court that there were no building materials stored in these passages which are marked as private passages in the plan and that the building materials were really stored on the open spaces surrounding these passages. As regards the other point that the prosecution is barred under section 514 of the Act it is clear that the Act in respect of which the present prosecution is started against the applicant was committed not in 1910 but in 1915 and the notice in respect of that act was given within three months prior to the date of the prosecution. In my opinion the rule should be discharged.

Their Lordships discharged the rule.

Mr. T. R. Desai and Mr. Patel, solicitors, appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Inverarity instructed by Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford and Co appeared for the Municipality.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMRNT.

App No 49-16—1415-15—Hiralal and Co, Bhaidas Shivdas v Bai Gulab and anr, Mehta D and L, Edg G W and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

44-16-112-15.—Matubhai J & M, Shirinbai & anr v. Sakinabai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Matubhai J & M, Part heard.

47-16-112-15.—Payne and Co., Cassamalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai v. Sakinabai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Matubhai J & M, Payne and Co., Part heard.

45-16-131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M, Edg G W and Co, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co.

46-16-293-16—Daph F and D, Messrs Javeri and Co a firm v Messrs Surji Vallabhdas and Co. a firm, Dikshit D & P.

37-16-414-14.—Surajmal and Co., Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar v The National Financing and Com Corporation Ltd, Matu J and M.

S C 53-16-931-16—Jam R and D, Valibai widow v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

54-16-1032-15—Payne and Co, Burzor Framroz R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co, Wadia G and Co.

55-16-691-15—Daph F and D, K Vencatarao Sethupatty and anr v Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

56-16-337-16—Jam R and D, B G Horniman v Soorajmal B Mehta, Cragie B and Co.

57-16-349-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

43-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v Sakarchand Khushalchand, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak v Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji K and G.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE,

1344-15.—Malvi H M & R, Sunderbai widow v. Panalal Chunilal & anr, Shroff D & D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

742-16.—Pandia & Co., Laxmibai widow v. Radhabai, Dubash & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

S C Ct. 485-18503-16.—Malvi H M & R, Mohanlal Narandas & anr v. A K Khambatta and anr, Payne & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

278-14.—Subnis & Gore, Messrs. Soundy & Co. Ltd. v. Mrs C Saraswatibai & anr, Raghavaya N & Co., (In liquidation).

LONG CAUSES.

414-16.—C P De Cunha, Balaram Bhaskar & ors v. Ramerishna Harischandra ors, Jehangir & Seervai.

575-16.—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhagwanji & Co. a firm v. Jagganath Dharmaji Patel, D J Mantri.

845-16.—Pandia & Co., Gulabchand Amratlal a firm v. Ramrattone Mallani a a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1011-16.—Ragh Nagindas & Co., Anubai alias Anandibai v. Bai Laxmibai, widow, Judah & Solomon.

837-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sakerbai, widow v. Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji & Co.

588-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Bhalchandra Damodhar & ors, John Feleciano Misquita, Pandia & Co.

246-15.—Ard H D & Co., Doogarsey Soonderji & anr v. Maneckbai widow, Nanu H & Co.

68-16.—Motichand & D, Karnnashanker Hirji Pandia v. Padamsing Narsingbhai Thaker, Shamrao M & H, For Postponement.

867-16.—Motichand & D, Kachrabhai Nagindas v. Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors.

1413-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

170-16.—Shamrao M & H, Gulam Ahmed Afzalbhai v. Messrs. Arturo Boneschi a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

185-115—Vachha and Co, Amratlal Pranjiwandas Thaker v Balubhai Tribhowandas Desai and ors, Motichand and D, N C Dalal, Matu J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

465-16.—Matu J & M, Matubhai Kasanbhai & anr v. Mahomed bin Shaik Abdulla Coachman & ors, Sham M & H.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES,

605-16—Payne and Co, Messrs E D Sassoon and Co a firm v Ramchand Harichand a firm and anr, Crawford B and Co., Part heard.

582-16—Rustomji and Gin, Bhagwan Tullock and Co a firm v Purshuram Keshev Padye and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

189-15—Madh K and Ch. Damodhardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co.

1292-14—Amin and Desai, Gangabai widow v Rambhat Ganset Takle, Jamsetji R and D.

76-16—In person, Nagindas Motichand v Dayabhai Mathurabhai, Amin and Desai.

902-16—Bhimji and Co, Gangabai widow v Lalji Ranchod and ors, Pandia and Co.

697-16—Teyabji and Co, Hemraj Tejmal a firm v Shivnarayen Shivbpux and ors, Amin and Desai.

1476-15.—Jehangir S M & H, K W Bhat v. Sale Mahomed Dharamsey & ors, Matubhai J & M.

1057-16—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Bachubai widow, Payne and Co.

861-14—Khunderao L and M, Yeshwant Babu Vele a firm v Vinayek Alinadam Neogi and ors, Chitnis M and K.

1337-14—Chitnis M and K, Purshotam Krishna Vele v Pandurang Yeshwant Vele and ors, Khand L and M, Chitnis M and K.

442-16—Rustomji and Gin, Hooseinally Moosaji and anr v Abdul Hoosein Karimji, Raghavaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1319-16.—Un P & P, Panalal Ganpat v. Kamalaprasad Munalal.

FOR DISMISSAL OF CAVEAT (IN COURT)

T & I J 17-16.—Mulji & Tha, Amoobai widow v. Abdulla Goolam Hoosein, Motichand & D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

816-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Kalianmal Tillickchand v. The Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld. (in Liquidation), Craigie B & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

502-16—Mulla and Mulla, Devji Ranaji Pansare v Sakubai and ors, Mehta D and L.

1232-15 N C Dalal, Bai Kashibai widow v Hurgowan Heerji and ors, Mulji & Tha.

1026-16—Mulla and M, Jamshedji Nusserwanji Ratnagar v Purshotam Natharam and anr., N. C. Dalal.

1257-14—Sme B and Co, Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and D, Chit M and K.

1096-14—Khand L and M, Kunjvihari Govindrao Joshi v Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and ors, Manecklal and Co, Forbes and Co, Un P and P.

1007-11—Vachha and Co, Fatmabai widow & ors v Ahmedally Lookhmanji and ors, Jeh and S, Little and Co, Edg G W and Co.

579-16—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Harnandrai Phulchand a firm v Jethmul & ors.

1277-15—Matu J and M, Khimji Bhojraj v Hansraj Jetha and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Madh K and Ch.

1278-15—Matu J and M, Bai Manbai widow v Hansraj Jetha and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Madh K and Ch.

777-15—Unwalla P and P, Sawleram Dhondiba Harde v Kondabai widow and ors, Manch and N, Nadirsha and D.

1004-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Nemchand Manecklchand and ors, Sham M and H, Ragh and Co.

1009-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Nemchand Manecklchand and ors, Sham M and H, Ragh N and Co, Moti and D.

S C Ct 124/4518-16—Manecklal and Co, Bai Mongibai widow v Doongersey Lakhmidas and anr, Madh K and Ch, Ardeshir H D and Co.

13-16—Madh K and C, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v Raichand Lakhmichand and anr, Malvi H M and R.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabji D and Co. Bh K and G.

789-16—Edg G W and Co, Edulji Cawasji Patell alias Plumber v Ardesir Cawasji Patell alias Plumber, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 483-307-16—Dik Dh and R, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v Furdoonji Jamaspji, Pandia and Co.

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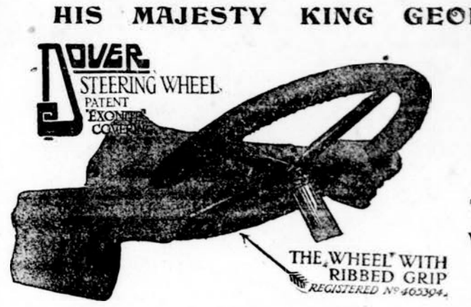

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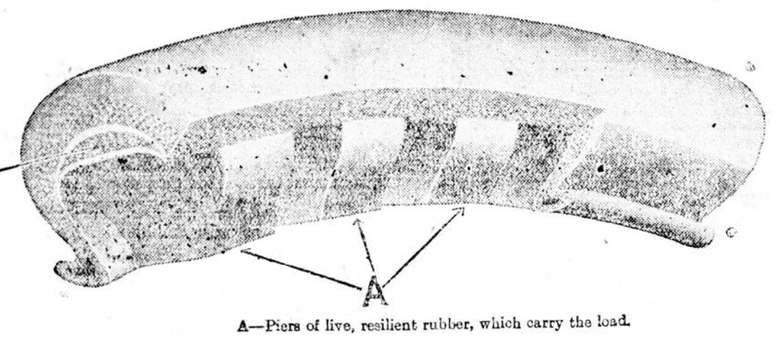

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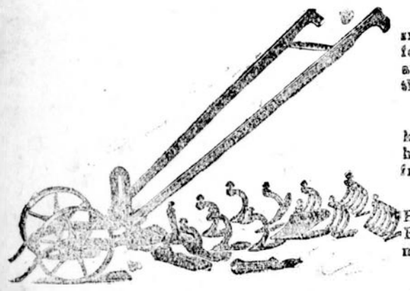

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.